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AUSTRALIA  
1897-1902

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



# Fred Smith

SEED  
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*Fred. C. Smith,*

SEED MERCHANT.



# Descriptive Catalogue

... OF ...

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS,

Ornamental Grasses,

... ALSO ...

HORTICULTURAL & FLORICULTURAL MAGAZINES

AND BOOKS.



*Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia*

1898.



## THE LOVE OF HORTICULTURE.

"We may differ greatly on many questions, but we are all united in our interest in and our love of horticulture. Our favorite pursuit has afforded rest for and brought happiness to many of the greatest and wisest in the land. Statesmen have found recreation in it, philosophers have commended it, doctors have prescribed it, lawyers have advocated it, and poets have sung its praises. . . . , I claim, for all that concerns the cultivation of flowers, that it satisfies that love of natural beauty that is inherent in the human breast; that it cultivates our intelligence and powers of observation, and at the same time provides variety and excitement by the constant novelty which results from the attention we give to it. And while it does all these good things, it is, I believe, the most unselfish of pleasures, for it is enjoyed the most in the largest company; and, unlike some other amusements to which the race is prone, ours inspires no evil passions, inflicts no pain, and causes injury to no man, either in his character, in his health, or in his estate."—*Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain.*

## TO MY CUSTOMERS.

I beg to thank them one and all for their kind orders during the past season.

It has been a great source of gratification to me to have such satisfactory results as my customers have in general reported. Their experiences seem to have tallied with my own in several of the cases I have referred to under "Notes on Seed Tests."

I am endeavouring to meet honestly and to the best of my ability the grower who is always on the look out for novelties, the regular exhibitor at flower shows, and the cottage gardener, and the present Catalogue contains new features of interest for each of these three classes of purchasers.

I have elsewhere invited my customers to help me with their experiences, not only with **my** seeds, but with novelties from other firms and with special strains of florists' seeds for exhibition, and any suggestions from them I shall be thankful for. It was a customer's suggestion that led to my adding the "Florists' Collection" to this year's list.

Should any buyer of my seeds, after **careful** test, find any of them unsatisfactory, I am always ready to make reasonable reparation. Several complaints reached me of the non-germination of seeds which I and others of my customers had **proved** to be perfectly good. In **these cases even** I have preferred to be at the loss of extra packets of good seed rather than have dissatisfaction. The terrible drought of the last summer, 1897-8 (unprecedented for 40 years), has been a test that very few seeds could survive, even under apparently good conditions, as I proved—seed from the same stock germinating freely when the weather had cooled.

I trust that the discouragements and disappointments of the late summer will not be repeated, and that good growing weather will reward the zeal of the ardent flower lover as well as the general tiller of the soil, upon the success of whose arduous labors rests the prosperity of our Australian land.

## TERMS, &c.

**I must ask you to please enclose Cash with your Orders**, either in the form of Postal Notes which I decidedly prefer, or Money Order; if impossible to get these stamps of any colony will do. Postal Notes from New Zealand are no use here, Money Orders should be used by New Zealand customers.

**I pay Postage** on everything I sell.

This Catalogue will cancel the prices of my 1897 lists; most of the alterations are reductions, only one or two being increases.

In addition to the low prices, I shall be glad to add to your first order, if it amounts to 5s. or more, a handsome premium equal to a discount of 20 per cent. on 5s. I allow no regular discounts off my printed prices, they are nett. I have dealt more than liberally with my customers during the past season, as very many have acknowledged, and shall continue to do so.

Write your name and address carefully, so that there shall be no mistake in sending on your parcel.

Please add a few extra sorts to your list when making it out so that in case I sell out of a line, and cannot obtain more, I can satisfactorily substitute.



I give no **Warranty**, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds that I send out, for while I do my best by dealing only with well-known reliable firms to give customers the best that can be bought for money; there are so many things that enter into the production of any crop of seed that may tend to vary its nature or characteristics that no seedsman can safely give a guarantee indiscriminately for all he has to sell. In addition he has to take the introducer's description for his novelties till he has himself tested them.

Remember, the more changes and variations by crossing and re-crossing that the hybridiser brings about the more difficult it is to keep the strain pure. Nature has fixed characteristics upon plant life in every case for some special purpose. It has taken countless ages to do this, and when man steps in to upset arrangements he establishes an artificial state of things that must be kept up by artifices, else a few short seasons see nature re-established as firmly as ever, and unstable hybrids and crosses returning to the old natural forms. If you wish to know something more about plants than the little that is apparent to you in your garden, I do not know of anything better than Grant Allen's "Story of Plants," illustrated, published by Newnes at 1s., and obtainable at almost any bookseller's. It is well bound and printed, of coat pocket size, and is considered the most up-to-date, simply written, and fascinating book of its kind yet produced. It will help you to understand and appreciate your plants and give you a vastly increased interest in plant life generally.

I should like to hear from any readers of this Catalogue who are collectors of Australian native seeds, or who know of collectors, with a view to business.

**FRED CALEY SMITH,**

YALUMBA, ANGASTON,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



## A WORD REGARDING THE COLLECTIONS.

The good and cheap Seeds in this Catalogue will, I feel certain, be highly appreciated by my customers. The idea of supplying such Seeds at such a price is decidedly an innovation in the Australian seed trade, and one that will bring me friends everywhere.

They are specially meant for those people with small gardens, or those who, being quite amateurs at gardening, do not care to spend so much money as experimenting usually costs. Also, for those who feel that they cannot afford to spend 20s. or 30s. in buying what amounts then to only a handful of seed.

The three Collections, comprise 60 different sorts of the most popular and easily grown Perennials and Annuals for 5s. These 60 sorts have been chosen because of their all-round excellence, easy culture, long blooming, fine colors, adaptability for bouquets and vases, &c.

The Vegetable Collection for Spring sowing will be a boon to householders with small gardens who do not wish to buy several times as much Seed as they want, the usual thing hitherto. For suburban gardens, where space is limited, this Collection will, I am sure, please.

Let it be understood plainly, however, that I will in no case supply less than a Collection at these prices. If you want separate packets you will find them all priced and described in the General List of Seeds further on.

I also reserve to myself the right, in regard to the Collections, to substitute in any case where I may run out of the supply of any particular sort. Considering the price of the Collections, this you will concede is only fair. I trust, however, that there will be no need in any single instance to substitute, though, if necessary, I will always give equal or higher value.

The Vegetable Collections comprise all the Vegetable Seeds I propose to deal in for this year, and are specially added for the convenience of my customers.

If you will kindly send me a list of your friends or neighbors who are flower lovers, or are in the habit of buying flower seeds, I shall be glad (whether you buy or not) to send you something choice in seeds. The Catalogues will then be simply posted to the addresses of each on your list, and your name will **not be mentioned** in the matter at all.



## HINTS ON SOWING, RECIPES, &c.

Given *good seed and right conditions*, and it is possible for *anyone* to raise any kind of seed. However carefully the proper conditions may be described, most people will only become seedraisers by practice. Failures teach us as much as successes, and bought experience is better than free advice. Spring and Autumn are, of course, the seasons when the natural conditions are most perfect, when the heat of the sun is tempered, and the ground warm; less care and attention will be necessary at these seasons than in mid-summer or Winter. With practice and experience almost any seed can be raised, even in the greatest heat of mid-summer.

One of the first essentials for perfect germination is a light fairly rich porous soil. To make this you want equal proportions of well decayed vegetable matter, such as old leaves, grasses, weeds, &c. (I find well-rotted vine cuttings a perfect material), thoroughly decayed manure; cowdung is specially good, as it is not so heating as other kinds. An easy way to get a nice lot of peaty soil, and it is within the reach of all, is to dig up a number of good spadeful of grass sods, with the green grass and a mass of fibrous roots attached, and pile grass side down in a heap to decay. Added to above a proportion of good sand from some river or creek bed or bank, and a fourth of good rich loamy soil. Vegetable matter, manure, loam and sand; this compost will give you the perfect material in which to raise your seed.

If you are planting in the open beds or borders make a light covering of this compost half inch thick, scatter the seed thinly on it, thinly cover with same soil to depth of one-eighth or quarter of an inch according to the size of the seed; then flatten it well down with the back of a spade or a board. While the weather is showery, no other care will be necessary than the thinning of the plants. This should always be done, or the plants will later on choke and starve each other. One well-grown plant is worth a score of weedy ones. If you are a careful and enthusiastic grower, one who can *make* time for it, you will prefer to plant your seeds in small seed beds or boxes, transplanting later on. I have found the most useful kind of box for the purpose is an empty galvanised roofing-iron case, and these can be procured for very little from your ironmonger, carpenter, or builder. He will saw the case down the length of it, and put on sides to the open halves, making two cases, from 6 to 10 ft. long (6 ft. is best), 12 or 15 ins. wide, and 4 or 5 ins. deep; have a number of holes made with an auger in the bottom of the cases for drainage, and nearly fill with the compost as above described. Rake the soil in the case nice and smooth, press it down, and draw a number of shallow drills across the surface of the soil, about half-an-inch deep, and from 2 to 3 or 4 ins. apart. At this rate, you can get one row 14 or 15 ins. long of each of say 24 kinds of flower seeds in a 6 ft. case. Fill the earth back on to the drills, press down well, and water, using a very *fine* rose. By sowing in drills you save space, economise your soil, can weed the rows perfectly and be sure you are not pulling up flowers. You can transplant perfectly; I use a small flat, thin-bladed trowel, and cut out just as much or as little as I want without disturbing the rest. If the weather is moist and warm, no watering may, after the first one, be necessary, but usually a watering every day, or two or three days in Autumn and Spring, will be necessary. Never allow the soil to dry after the first day, as if the young germ of the seed, after starting, once becomes dried (and a few hours of hot sun is sufficient to do this), the *life* of the seed is *gone*, and cannot return or revive. Some seeds, such as Pansy, Phlox, Carnation, will come up

in from 8 or 10 days to a fortnight; others, such as Rose seed, Clematis, Sturt-pea, and most of our natives, will take months, unless the seed is soaked to artificially weaken the hard shell and allow the germ to burst at once. In the early Autumn and late Spring, and, of course, all through the Summer, while the sun's heat is strong, *shading* is most necessary to protect the soil from drying up too quickly, and the tender plantlets from being scorched. There is no necessity to *flood* your seed boxes or plots with water; if you do it too much you will rot the seed. There is no need to keep the seed boxes or pots covered in the later Autumn and early Spring; you will lose seed and plants by rotting and damping off.

Hardy annuals and perennials sown in the Autumn and planted out early will make fine strong plants for Spring and Summer blooming, and spring-sown plants for Summer and early-autumn flowering. In planting very fine seeds, like Petunia, Calceolaria, Primula, &c., it is best, after thinly scattering them upon the surface of the soil in the pot, to cover with a sheet of glass, keeping the soil damp, not wet, by using a fine sprayer or atomiser. The glass retains the moisture and converts the pot into a miniature greenhouse. When heavy drops of water form on the underside of the glass, the soil is too wet; in such cases remove the glass for a little while and allow the soil to dry slightly.

In the hottest part of very warm days cover the pot with a single thickness of newspaper to prevent too much drying or burning by the sun. Water as little as possible on dull days till sunshine again comes. Small green moss starting to grow before the seed has germinated is a sure sign of too much moisture. After the plants have made two or three leaves the moss will not hurt. If you have nothing else handy to make a fine spray, an old hairbrush dipped in water and the hand passed across the surface will answer. A good plan, too, is to get some moss—Sphagnum moss—dry thoroughly, and rub it fine, and sprinkle over the seeds thinly. It will prevent the soil being washed away. Never pour on water from a cup or open vessel, unless you want your seeds to be ruined. When the second leaf of these tender plants shows, carefully prick out into a pot or box about an inch apart, and later into the pots for blooming. In lifting the tiny plants, it will be found handy to have two thin, narrow sticks—pieces of deal—one with a long V-shaped notch at the end to put under the shoulders of the plantlets, and the other spade-shaped at point to loosen and lift the soil. They can then be transplanted without being handled. Plants like Coleus, &c., will need to be shifted gradually from pot to pot till a six or eight-inch pot is reached. To tell when to shift your plants, gently turn the plant out of the pot with the earth adhering. If the white roots have reached the sides of the pot it is time to shift the plant, not unless. When transplanting, pack the soil firmly round the plants. It won't do to think you can save trouble by a direct shift from the thumb pot to the blooming pot; that will generally dwarf your plant for you. For the outdoor annuals and perennials a good heavy mulch of manure will save you a vast deal of watering.

If you cannot get plenty of water to keep your garden in first-class growth all the Summer, at least have one bed that you can flood two or three times a week. See that the bed is well enriched with manure before planting it, and have a good collection of Pansies, Phlox, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Petunians, and other flowers that will bloom all the Summer, and you'll never be without a good supply for your house and



your friends, too. One secret of prolonged blooming is never to let your plants go to seed. When a plant seeds, it has performed the function for which it came into the world—its use is over, and it dies; but by constantly plucking the blooms before they fall you keep the plant hard at work trying to make more seed wherewith to reproduce its species, and to do this it must keep on flowering; but you must supply the sustenance for this purpose, or the plant will exhaust the soil of its available nutriment. Ordinary farmyard or stable manure, if not too fresh, is in most cases most easily available for this. A recipe or two, however, for those who do not care to use this or cannot get it may be found useful.

1. Two ounces carbonate of ammonia, one ounce saltpetre, and half-ounce sugar. Dissolve in a pint of water, bottle and cork up, and use a teaspoonful of the mixture to each quart of water on the top soil only. Water with this every fourth day.

2. Prof. Craig, of the Canadian Dominion Agricultural Department, recommends the following:—One ounce nitrate of soda in three gallons water. Use this about twice a week.

Two or three other recipes from various sources may be found useful.

*Raising Cuttings.*—Use pure coarse gritty sand. Put your cuttings in round the edge of the pot, *not* in the middle. Keep fairly damp.

*For Killing Snails, Slugs, &c.*—Put out some damp bran upon a few flat stones in the garden, and after dark take a lantern and a bucket of salt water, and put the snails into it. An infallible plan for killing caterpillars and cutworms, or the little brown or green, smooth, tough-skinned caterpillars that in the spring work havoc at night among seedlings outside, hiding in the soil by day, is to damp a gallon can of bran, add a teaspoonful of pure Paris green and a cupful of sugar. Mix this up thoroughly, and sprinkle a little up and down the rows of plants or round the separate plants. This plan has saved hundreds of acres of vines from death in this district in past years, and I saved hundreds of seedling Pan-sies and Phloxes last Spring by this means. For vegetables also this will be found a great protection. I believe it would kill snails also, and if those who are troubled with this pest would try it and report to me, I should be glad.

*To Kill Worms in Soil.*—Put a lump of fresh lime in a bucket of water, and pour the limewater on the soil. This is more especially applicable to pot plants.

If you have pieces of old hose in your garden that have begun to leak in places, cut up a bamboo into 4 or 6 in. lengths, sharpen the ends, and then cut through the hose at the leak and unite the two pieces of hose with the bamboo unions. You can make your hose last a great deal longer by the use of this simple device. It's cheap, easily made, and effective, and you can make your hose into a long or short piece at will. Modifications or variations of this plan will suggest themselves to my readers. As the pieces would be apt to blow apart where great pressure is used a wooden cask or tub can be kept partly filled from the top and the united pieces used to siphon out of it.

If you have a glass box for your seedlings and tender plants you will find that a wet sponge kept in the box will in warm weather give out moisture that will materially assist the plants.

A handy trellis for your annual climbers, such as Sweet Peas, Canary Creeper, Mornordica, Mina Lobata, Morning Glories, &c., may be made as follows:—Put up two strong posts as high as you wish—eight feet is a good height—nail one end of a length of thin galvanised wire of, say, 12 or 14 gauge to the top of one post; draw as taut as possible, and nail the other end to the other post. Then one foot from the ground nail a similar piece to the two posts. That is your framework. Get a ball of binder twine from the iron-monger's, tie one end to the top wire, bring the ball down under the lower wire, then over the top at, say, eight inches or a foot away from the other, and so on in zigzag fashion. This is a trellis easily moved, and easily and cheaply put up.

The two posts can be covered with the evergreen blue Kennedy, and be a mass of blossom in winter and of pretty foliage in summer, and when not wanted the wires can be taken off; and if attached so as to be unhooked when detaching, it would be better still. This is adapted from Prof. Bailey's idea of a trellis for pole beans.

*Watering House Plants.*—A writer in "Vick's Floral Magazine" says:—"I am satisfied that not one person in twenty is aware that too much water is more dangerous to the plants than too little. Some gardeners seem to have the idea that to take a watering pot in hand to supply the needs of plants is an easy duty, and that to give a dash here and to soak the soil there, is all there is to the matter. One thing is to be observed: Not all plants under all circumstances, nor, indeed, the same plants under different circumstances, require the same amount of water. It is necessary, therefore, to study the nature and habits of kinds so that each may be treated according to its needs. A vigorous blooming plant, say a fuchsia or a geranium, might be said to represent the maximum need of water; the same when in a state of rest, in cool damp weather, the minimum requirement as to this. Therefore, to give exactly the same quantity of water in both conditions named would be to cause harm, by not giving enough water to some and too much to others. One safe rule is to wait until the ball of earth begins to get rather dry, and then to give enough water to moisten the soil through and through; then do not water again until the former state of dryness is reached, be that time six hours or six days."

*Effective Fumigation of Glasshouses.*—The following is from the December, 1897, number of "Success with Flowers":—"Novel experiments in the destruction of insects, which have been destroying Violet plants, have recently been made in the greenhouses of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. For two successive nights the greenhouses were filled with hydrocyanic acid gas, a deadly poison. 'Black flies' invaded the greenhouses, and after trying nicotine, soaps of various kinds, and every other remedy known to New York florists, the proprietor applied to the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D.C., for advice. Albert F. Woods, Assistant Chief of the Division of Plant Physiology and Plant Pathology, arrived at Poughkeepsie soon, and that night began the experiments. Though this is an entirely new idea to the professional florist as well as to the amateur grower, Mr. Woods said that the Department of Agriculture had been experimenting with the gas in its own greenhouses for three years, and was glad of an opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of its use. The gas used in fumigating the greenhouses is made by mixing potassium cyanide and water with sulphuric acid, in the proportion of one part of cyanide to two parts of water and sulphuric acid. The amount of potassium used varies with the plants to be fumigated. For the Violets, 15-100 of a grain was used for each cubic foot of space. The work was done at night, as light affects the composition of the gas. The method of applying this new remedy is interesting. In the centre of the greenhouse an earthen jar containing sulphuric acid and water was placed; above this was suspended in a strong paper bag the cyanide. From the bag a string ran out of the door of the greenhouse. When Mr. Woods was ready, all the doors and windows having been closed, he loosened the string and let the cyanide fall into the boiling liquid below, hurrying out of the greenhouse as he did so, to escape the deadly fumes. Ventilators were opened after twenty-five minutes had elapsed, and the gas was allowed to escape through the roof. Mr. Woods said that in three-quarters of an hour the gas had all escaped, but he did not consider it safe to enter the greenhouse for some time after that. He also said that previous experiments had shown that all insects, except, perhaps, the red spider, were killed when exposed to the gas for half an hour. The cost of fumigating a house 18 by 100 feet was about 2s." The same system is now being used in the States to kill insects in seeds of all kinds, to destroy moths in clothing, disinfect nursery stock, &c. The S.A. Government have all imported plants treated in this way. The plan has been in use for scale on orange trees in California for years.



## EXPLANATION OF LETTERS.

**H.B.**, meaning Hardy Biennial, denotes that the plant lives two years, flowering the second year, then dying.

**H.A.**, meaning Hardy Annual, denotes that the plant so marked will stand the frost and cold of our Australian Winters outside without shelter, and that the plant completes its life in a year.

**H.P.**, meaning Hardy Perennial, denotes that the plant is hardy outdoors in Winter, and that its life may be extended indefinitely, according to the care given it. It needs no replanting like the annuals.

**HERB. PER.**, meaning Herbaceous Perennial, denotes that the plant dies down in Autumn, and comes up again in Spring.

## TIME OF SOWING.

Hardy Annuals should be sown in March, April, May, and June, also in pots or boxes in February.

Half-Hardy Annuals should be sown in September and October, *on heat* July and August.

Hardy Biennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September and October.

Half-Hardy Biennials should be sown in September, October, and November.

Hardy Perennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September, October, and November.

Half-Hardy Perennials should be sown in September, October, and November.

Herbaceous Perennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September and October.

Greenhouse Annuals should be sown in July, August, and September.

Greenhouse Perennials should be sown in December, January, and February.



## NOTES ON MY SEED TESTS FOR 1897.

During the past year, from Autumn well into the Summer, I made several (3 or 4) hundred sowings of flower seeds, and I intend here simply to record briefly some of those things which proved *unsatisfactory*, and the reason why. I have not tested all my seed, and there may be others not satisfactory that I do not yet know of. Any hints from my customers regarding these, or their results with special things either of mine or other seedsmen, will be very welcome to me.

One of the things most disappointing has been the **Japanese Imperial Morning Glory**, for reasons detailed under that heading in general list under *Ipomæa*.

The **Yellow Cosmos** proves to be of far less value than the *Coreopsis grandiflora*, and is not a true *Cosmos* at all.

**Mina sanguinea** is too small to be worth growing. It is not to be compared in any way at all with *M. lobata*.

**Uriah Pike Carnation**.—Out of 16 that flowered with me not one came true to the description. This was from Continental seed, not from English. My customers have had English seed from me, and I should be glad to hear from them regarding this latter.

**Physalis Franchetti**.—My experience with this is that it promises to become a nuisance, suckers coming up all over the place. The fruit is no use for eating fresh. I've not tried it cooked, but the scarlet calyces enclosing the fruit are undoubtedly ornamental. This is the only good point about it. From five or six small plants put out in 1897 I had a wheelbarrow load of roots dug up this Autumn and thrown away. It will be quite safe and advisable to grow this in pots.

**Ricinus** I find to be unsatisfactory in this district, though in the more northern and sub-tropical regions of this Continent it would do well. The *Cannas* as ornamental foliage plants are far superior.

**Wallflower**, "Ruby Gem," a poor color.

**Coreopsis Abyssinica**, not in any way equal to *C. grandiflora*.

**Delphiniums**.—The list of named ones catalogued in 1897 from Argus to Keteleeri, I found very unsatisfactory in germinating, and immediately I discovered this I substituted sorts giving better results in orders for collections. I have not re-catalogued them.

**Gaillardia**, "James Kelway," though giving fine mixed flowers, was not true to name.

**Pansy, Hesperian Strain**, proved to be poor. Any customer who had this last year from me is entitled to a 1s. packet of another sort *free* this year.

**Stock**, "Princess May."—With me this gave far too large a proportion of singles, and I've dropped it from my list and added other yellow ones.

**Zinnia: Zebra, and Curled and Crested**, proved unsatisfactory, too small a proportion coming true to description. If my customers have had better results with any of the above, I should be glad to hear.

It may seem strange for a seedsman to go through his list, and condemn a number of his catalogued seeds. My position, however, is this, that I wish to place myself in the position of a buyer of my own seeds, and honestly criticise them according to my experience with them.

If possible, I do not want to include in my list a single thing that is unsatisfactory. Will my customers aid me by kindly giving me their experiences with new things, either of mine or other seedsmen? It will help both them and me. Those things that proved worthy I cannot give space to describe; it would be simply repeating the catalogue.



If you should receive an extra copy of the Catalogue will you please give it to someone who will appreciate it.

# LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

I am offering no other Vegetable seeds but those listed upon this page. **MR. F. A. PULLEINE, of Lobethal, S.A.**, is a direct importer of **CARTER'S** Tested Seeds. He procures a fresh supply each season, and he will be glad to send a price list to any of my customers who will take the trouble to write and ask him for one. His prices are post free except for Peas and Beans.

## The "Home Garden" Collection

### FOR SPRING SOWING.

#### Price, One Shilling the Collection.

The twelve packets in this collection will be found to contain an exceedingly useful lot of seed. The quantities in each packet will, of course, be small, but will contain quite enough seed in all cases to make one sowing, and in some cases enough to make two or three small ones.

To buy these 12 varieties in the ordinary way would cost from 4/ to 6/. The selection of sorts will be found to be exceptionally good and useful.

The Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Marrow, Tomato, Egg-plant and Sugarcorn seeds must not be sown outside till danger of frost in your locality is past.

**Cucumber**—Japanese Climbing Plant where it can climb.

**Citron Melon**—For preserving and jam making

**Egg-plant**—Round, white-fruited.

**Lettuce**—"Hanson," one of the finest for general use.

**Melon, Rock or Musk**—"Banquet," a noted good sort.

"**Water**—Landreth's "Arkansaw Traveller," a novelty of 1897 season. 1/ packet in some catalogues.

**Squash**—"Fordhook," medium size, pretty shape and color, very finest quality, and very long keeping.

**Sugarcorn**—"Landreth," the best in existence.

**Turnip**—"Large Early Red Top Globe." This variety we grew at Yalumba lately through a hot dry summer along-side several other sorts, which went to seed early, while the Red Top Globe remained firm, sweet, and fresh a long time.

**Tomato**—"Golden Trophy," the best large yellow.

"**Mayflower**." I have substituted this for "Dwarf Champion," which burns very badly in the sun. The Mayflower is of medium size, bright scarlet, smooth, firm, free from hard core or cracking, a continuous cropper, good keeper, and of finest flavor. This is Burpee's description.

**Vegetable Marrow**—Long, white. The best Marrow.

## EXPERIMENTAL COLLECTIONS.

Collections of **12 Watermelons** for 1/.—Arkansaw Traveller, Black Boulder, Sweetheart, Cole's Early, Johnson's Christmas, Gray Monarch or Long White Icing, Florida Favorite, Scaly Bark, Jumbo, White Gem, Hungarian Honey, Kentucky Wonder.

In addition to these I have Red-Seeded Vacluse, 3d. packet, and McIver's Wonderful Sugar Watermelons, 6d. per packet.

Of the above, Arkansaw Traveller, Sweetheart, Cole's Early, Johnson's Christmas, and McIver's, are all new melons,

and very highly praised, of course, like all novelties. It remains for you to test them.

Collection of **12 Squashes** for 1/.—Delicata, Perfect Gem, Fordhook, Early Orange, Pineapple, Warren, Sweetnut, Boston Marrow, Brazil Sugar, Pike's Peak, White Chestnut, and Faxon. Of these, Delicata is early, rich, and enormously productive. The first five are early sorts, the last seven are purely Winter Squashes, though most of the Squashes will keep into the following Summer. Some people are unacquainted with the Squash and go on growing the old Vegetable Marrow, not knowing how far superior, in most ways, the Squashes are. Cooked, or baked in the half-shell, the smaller Squashes are delicious. One other variety that I have is the New Red Hubbard, identical in all respects, except its bright red color, with the old green Hubbard so well known all over America. 6d. per packet.

Collection of **12 Rockmelons** for 1/.—Irondequoit, Perfected Delmonico, Cosmopolitan, Cannon Ball, Melrose, Jersey Belle, Osage, New Superb, Champion Market, Greenfleshed Osage, Netted Gem, and Banana. Of these the first five are new sorts; the last one grows from 18 inches to 2 feet long and is quite a curiosity.

In addition I have the Vegetable Peach, Banquet, Montreal Green Nutmeg, Reedland Giant, and Boston Mango. The first and last are only grown for preserving, though they may be cooked like Egg-plant fruit. Per packet, 3d. each.

Collection of **12 Cucumbers** for 1/.—Cool and Crisp, New Early Eskimo, Japanese White Climbing, Japanese Green Climbing, Peerless White, Thorburn's Everbearing, Early Russian, West India Gherkin, Giant of Pera, Hill's White Spine, London Long Green, Burpee's White Wonder. Of these, the first four are new sorts or of recent introduction.

The following other sorts I have at 3d. per packet—Burpee's New, Giant White, White Pearl, and Paris Pickling.

Collection of **12 Pumpkins** for 1/.—Japanese Pie, Quaker Pie, Small Sugar, Golden Marrow, Cushaw, Large Cheese, Calhoun, Jonathan (Tennessee Sweet Potato), Banana, Genuine Mammoth, Golden Oblong. Of these, the Japanese Pie is of recent introduction; the seeds are hieroglyphically marked in a most curious fashion.

Collection of **12 Tomatoes** for 1/.—Ponderosa, Terra Cotta, Autocrat, Courtlet, Ignatum, Lemon Blush, Atlantic Prize, Cardinal, Golden Queen, Mayflower, Carter's Green Gage, and Vick's Leader. The last is a novelty of this year, and several of the others are of quite recent introduction.

I have also Ficarazzi, a very early scarlet variety of recent origin, at 3d. packet.

Collection of **6 Egg-plants** for 6d.—Round Purple, Half Long White Improved, Thibet, Green Giant, Striped, Scarlet, Pekin Black Giant.



## "Gem" Collection of Annuals and Perennials.

FOR ONE SHILLING.

This collection comprises a few of the most indispensable of the hardy annuals and perennials. These are not poor quality cheap seeds, none of mine are, and the reason I have given such exceptionally high value for so small a sum is that this is simply a form of advertising from which I *know* that I shall get good value in the pleasure and satisfaction of my customers, and their good words on my behalf.

### SIX HARDY PERENNIALS.

- Carnation, Margaret**—Finest mixed.  
**Centrosema grandiflora**—The new and exquisite Butterfly Pea.  
**Coreopsis grandiflora**—The new large flowered variety.  
**Delphinium** (Perennial Larkspur)—A fine mixture of varieties and colors.  
**Pansy**—Benary's fine mixture of races and varieties.  
**Ranunculus asiaticus superbissimus**—Splendid mixed single and double

### SIX HARDY ANNUALS.

- Aster, German**—Quilled, fine mixed.  
**Candytuft**, "Empress"—Pure white, the best.  
**Dianthus Heddewigii**—Finest mixed.  
**Gaillardia**—Double, finest mixed.  
**Phlox Drummondii grandiflora**—Very finest large flowered, mixed.  
**Stocks, German**—Ten-week, double, fine mixed.

## Florist's Collection.

SIX PACKETS FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

- Petunia hybrida grandiflora**—Single superb mixed.  
**Primula chinensis fimbriata**—Finest mixed, single.  
**Begonia**—Tuberous rooted, single, finest mixed.  
**Cineraria grandiflora**—Finest large flowered prize varieties, mixed.  
**Calceolaria grandiflora**—Finest self colored varieties, mixed.  
**Coleus**—Finest varieties, mixed.

Any three for 1s. 6d., or 9d. per separate packet.

These seeds are identically similar to those that I offer at 1/ to 2/ per packet in my general list, the only difference being that the quantities are proportionately smaller.

I have made up this collection in response to the requests of several customers, and I am *positive* that with ordinary care and cultivation it will give perfect satisfaction, and I can confidently recommend it to all. I will not break this Collection at less than 9d. per single packet.

## The "Popular" Collection of Annuals.

Twenty-four (24) packets of Annuals for 2/.

- Acroclinium roseum**—Double, mixed, delicate rose colored everlastings.  
**Alyssum saxatile**—Yellow.

- Calliopsis**—Tall and dwarf sorts mixed.  
**Clarkia elegans**—Fine, double, mixed.  
**Dianthus plumarius**, "Pheasant's Eye Pink"—Double and single mixed.  
**Dianthus imperialis**—Fine mixed.  
**Eschscholtzia maritima**, "Maltese Cross."  
**Forget-Me-Not**—Blue. (*Myosotis alpestris*)  
**Godetia**—Fine mixture of semi-dwarf sorts.  
**Linum grandiflorum roseum** (Scarlet Flax).  
**Larkspur**—Double branching, fine mixed.  
**Lupin**, "President Cleveland"—Double.  
**Mignonette**, "Miles' Spiral."  
**Poppy**, "Shirley"—Fine mixture of new single flowers.  
**Salpiglossis**—Large flowering, fine mixed.  
**Sweet Peas**—Eckford's fine varieties, mixed.  

The above are hardy, the following only half-hardy and not to be sown outside till Spring frosts are over.

**Balsam**—Double, very fine mixed.  
**Cosmos**—Fine mixed.  
**Globe Amaranthus**—Fine mixed, everlastings  
**Marigold**—Tall, double mixed, French.  
**Nasturtium**—Tall sorts, fine mixed.  
**Portulacca**—Double, fine mixed.  
**Sunflower**—Dwarf, double.  
**Zinnia elegans**—Double, splendid mixed.

## The "Popular" Collection of Perennials.

Twenty-four (24) packets of Perennials for 2/.

- Antirrhinum** (Snapdragon), "Tom Thumb"—Fine mixed  
**Aquilegia**—Splendid mixed.  
**Aster**—Perennial, fine mixed.  
**Campanula pyramidalis** (Perennial Canterbury Bell)—Blue.  
**Chelone barbata**—Fine mixed.  
**Dahlia**—Single, splendid mixed.  
**Digitalis** (Foxglove)—Fine mixed.  
**Erianthus Ravennae**—A grand ornamental grass.  
**Gaillardia grandiflora**—Fine mixed, single.  
**Geum coccineum**—Large flowering, double.  
**Gymnothrix japonica**—A fine ornamental grass.  
**Gypsophila paniculata**, "The Mist Flower."  
**Iberis Gibraltarica hybrida** (Perennial Candytuft).  
**Lathyrus latifolius splendens**.  
     "                    "                    **albus**.  
**Lobelia**—Mixed, in great variety.  
**Lupin polyphyllus**—Fine mixed.  
**Matricaria**—Double white.  
**Pyrethrum hybridum roseum**—Splendid mixed.  
**Scabious major Victoriae**—Fine mixed, new.  
**Salvia farinacea**—Sky blue.  
**Dianthus barbatus** ("Sweet William")—Fine mixed.  
**Wallflowers**—Fine mixed, large flowered.  
**Verbena hybrida**—Fine mixed.

All the above are perfectly hardy, and can be sown both in Autumn and Spring, except the Dahlia, which should not be sown *outside* till frost is over. With very few exceptions the whole of the above flower the first year from seed.



# NOVELTIES FOR 1898.

NOTE ! I have placed these at as low a price as possible consistently with my policy all through this catalogue.

Too often the simple fact of a variety being new tempts the seedsman to ask a price two, three, or four times more than it can be profitably sold for.

**Antigonon Leptoptus**—A magnificent climber, said to rival the Bougainvillea in color and abundance of its flowers. The foliage is very handsome, and the flowers, which are the most exquisite shade of pink, are produced in tendril-like racemes 10 to 12 inches in length; their profusion and beauty elicits the most enthusiastic admiration. Its requirements are a light, porous, and rich soil, so that a rapid growth may be made; afterwards it should be deprived of water, to cause the wood to ripen thoroughly, otherwise it will not flower well. 6d.

**Begonia hybrida gigantea Mammoth**.—An exceptionally large flowered variety of the single gigantea class, surpassing other varieties by its extraordinarily vigorous growth and its gigantic leaves and flowers. The latter are brilliant scarlet of an improved round form. This novelty may be called the "Non plus ultra" of the single flowered Begonias. 1/6.

**Balsam, Improved Camellia-flowered, Alba perfecta**.—Pure white (Benary). "I have the greatest confidence in calling special attention to this very valuable novelty, which is quite a treasure in its class. A really pure white Balsam, with large and at the same time very double flowers has long been a desideratum, and this new variety admirably fills the gap which has existed in this section ever since I introduced it. Not only are the individual blooms just as large, as double, and as finely formed as those of the other colors of my Improved Camellia-flowered Balsams, but the plant as a whole, with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect." (Benary's description.) 1/.

**Coreopsis** (California Sunbeams)—"In this improved strain many are much larger than any heretofore offered. The flowers are beautifully formed; some saucer-shaped, others flat, some exquisitely incurved, while others are like great buttercups. The petals are broad, with pinked, toothed, or irregularly fringed edges. Some are very light yellow, others a deeper shade, darker round the eye—all so fine, it is difficult to say which is most beautiful." These are perennial. This strain has been developed by selection, and will bear still further selection. The variations in size, shape, and shades of yellow are as the introducer says. I flowered about 50 plants this Summer. 6d.

**Cosmos (New). Tints of Dawn**—New and distinct varieties. The flowers with a white ground, finely flecked or flushed with delicate pink; some are flushed much darker around the eye than others. They are variously formed and very beautiful. 6d.

"**New Marguerite**—Mixed. One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable. The flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed. The flowers resemble Marguerites, but are much more aesthetic and beautiful. 6d.

"**Single Dahlia-flowered Crimson**—Splendid flowers of the deepest, richest shades of crimson, very large, resembling Single Dahlias in shape; with age they take

on a lighter shade, which adds greatly to the effect, giving several different shades on one plant. The contrast between the brilliant red flowers and the rich green of the foliage is very striking. 6d.

**Giant Cream White Cosmos (New)**—This is a very much improved selection of Giant White of very full and perfect form. 1/

**Cyclamen, Bush Hill Pioneer**—New feathered Cyclamen. White flowers of considerable substance, with a strikingly distinct crest or feather of the same color upon the face of each petal. This, the first variety of its kind, is undoubtedly destined to be the forerunner of an entirely new strain of Cyclamen. The feather adds immensely to the substance and lasting properties of the flower, besides opening up the possibility of endless variety by the introduction of a colored feather on a white ground, or vice versa. 2/6.

**Dianthus laciniatus nanus (New Hybrids)**—This beautiful new strain of fringed Pinks differs from the popular Dianthus laciniatus not only in the dwarfier, more compact growth of the plants, but also in the greater brilliancy of the large single flowers. The flowers, varying in all shades from white to deep rose and red, are all tinged more or less with a rich salmon-scarlet, and are distinguished by a dark ring around the centre. A group of this new tribe presents a beautiful and distinct aspect when in full bloom. This description accords entirely with my tests this year. 6d.

**Eschscholtzia**—(The Golden West)—Exactly the same as the beautiful Eschscholtzia maritima, excepting in increased size of flowers, which, when well grown, measure from 4 to 6 inches across; light canary-yellow, with an orange blotch at the base of each petal. 1/.

**Genista Andreana**—The finest variety of the broom family yet grown. The upper petal is clear golden yellow, and the lower ones rich deep brownish scarlet, edged yellow; a very brilliant showy flower. 1/.

**Helianthus, New Perennial Hybrids**—New varieties of the perennial Sunflower, producing their flowers in the different shades of yellow with light or dark disks. 1/.

"**Chrysanthemum-flowered**—This a very fine double Sunflower of a remarkably rich orange color, very full and double, with broad-toothed petals standing well up all over the flower and turned back round the edges so as to present the appearance of golden globes. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society recently granted a certificate to the introducer of this novelty. 6d.

**Mexican Tree Ipomoea (Ipomoea fistulosa goodelli)**—This is not only new but entirely different from anything else, and is sure to attract the attention and admiration of everyone. It is a native of Mexico and is a shrub-like perennial; the flowers, which are of a light rose color with a crimson centre and 3 to 4 inches across, are borne in large panicles or clusters of 35 or 40 in the axils of the leaves, a cluster to nearly every leaf; these clusters are from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and on stems 6 inches long, several flowers opening in each cluster at once. It should be hardy here where frost is not severe, but



where it is, it may be grown in pots in the greenhouse, or if grown outside should be taken up before the first Autumn frost, potted, and taken inside. 1/

**Leptosyne Stillmani** (Asa Gray)—I am now in a position to supply this beautiful Californian annual, coming from the Sierra Nevada (where it grows at a height of 5 to 6,000 feet), seed of which has not hitherto been offered. With graceful thinly-cut foliage, and growing about one foot high, the habit of the plant is bushy and compact, and each of the numerous flower-stems is crowned with a splendid golden yellow blossom, of elegant shape and over 1½ inches in diameter, which remains five to six weeks in full beauty. In addition to the uncommonly rapid germination of the seeds, a prominent characteristic of this *Leptosyne* is that it blooms within four to five weeks after sowing, surpassing in this respect almost every other annual. It is best to sow in the open air in sandy ground in a sunny situation. This fine *Leptosyne* will be found an excellent cut flower, and is also well adapted for making striking groups. 1s.

**Logan Berry**—The Logan Berry is destined to become one of the very best berries we possess. It is a hybrid between the Californian wild Blackberry and a cultivated Raspberry. When I was in Santa Cruz, in California, in 1893, Judge Logan, the originator, told me of its remarkable habit (for a hybrid) of coming true from seed. This I found to be true, for from three plants fruited here at Yalumba in November, 1895, one was similar in all respects to those I saw in Santa Cruz. The experience of others has been similar. The fruit is Blackberry in shape but raspberry in color and half and half in flavor. The Logan is a great improvement upon the old Raspberry in size and flavor, and in addition has the Blackberry characteristic of retaining its core when picked, so that it does not collapse in carrying like the old raspberry always does. It is a good bearer and remarkably early. It is, in fact, one of the very best things that I saw on the Pacific coast. The seed is new and fresh and germinates readily. A batch of about 100 seedlings from seed planted in Spring of 1895, fruited in November, 1897, near Adelaide, and quite 75 per cent. were true to name. 1/ per packet.

**Matricaria eximia**—Golden Ball—This new Feverfew distinguishes itself from all other yellow-flowered varieties by its rayless flowers of rich golden yellow. Being of a compact pyramidal growth and attaining but 12 inches in height by 10 inches across, it may be advantageously used for flower beds or borders. 6d.

**Nasturtium, Madame Gunter's Hybrids**—This new French strain of climbing Nasturtiums is remarkable for its wide range of rich new colors and rare combinations of colors, running through rose, pink, salmon, purple, dark velvety maroon, light yellow, and deep orange in self colors, besides the innumerable beautiful combinations. The strain has won wide popularity in the United States of late. 6d.

**Perennial Pea, Pink Beauty**—Hitherto the ordinary red and White Everlasting Peas have been the only kinds in commerce. We have now the pleasure of offering an entirely new variety, the color of which is delicately shaded pink on the standard, the lacing of the edge being paler than the centre; the wings are deeper pink, of a very rich shade, giving it a very striking appearance. The trusses, as well as the individual flowers, are larger than the older varieties, and the character may be considered to be quite fixed. This novelty is an important addition to the few kinds of hardy perennial climbers, easily raised from seed, and it will be an invaluable plant for florists. 1/6.

**Sweet Pea, Pink Cupid**—The white Cupid introduced two years ago has given satisfaction to many. A second Tom Thumb sort is now offered which blooms quite as freely. The standard is a bright rose, the wings white flushed with rose, and the keel white. Very useful for bedding and pot culture. 1/.

**Petunia Double Lilliput, Brilliant Rose** (Benary)—From the deservedly popular Lilliput Petunia with dark red flowers (*nana compacta multiflora fl. pl.*) I have raised this most charming novelty. The dwarf and freely branching plants grow about 8 inches high and are covered with lovely little flowers of a brilliant rose tint, on which the regular stripes stand boldly out. By carefully fertilizing the single flowers with doubles of the same hue I have obtained seed which produces 30 to 35 per cent. of double-flowering plants. 1/6.

**Phlox Drummondii nana coerulea stellata**—New dwarf compact variety of uniform growth with large pure light blue flowers with a white centre. On account of its rather rare color among Phloxes very useful for carpet bedding. 6d.

**Primula obconica grandiflora hybrida**—During the last two years many fine new varieties of this excellent perennial pot plant have been obtained. They are distinguished either by larger and more beautifully fringed petals or by variations in color, among which all shades from rose to light blue are especially prominent. At the same time that most valuable feature of the *P. obconica*, viz., of producing freely flowering plants within three or four months after sowing, is also characteristic of these novelties. 1/6.

**Reseda odorata Machet, Golden Yellow**—Distinct new variety of the well known Machet Mignonette, being of the same compact and robust growing habit, but differing from the type by its large spikes of golden yellow flowers. Splendid variety for pot culture. 6d.

**Rose, Dwarf Polyantha or Fairy**—Beautiful miniature Roses, easily raised from seed to produce plants that will bloom freely the first summer. They are of dwarf, compact growth, free and ever-blooming. 6d.

**Rosa Wichuriana or Memorial Rose**—A new hardy trailing rose, bearing clusters of single, pure white, fragrant flowers, about 2 inches across. It has lately attained great popularity for cemetery planting in the States.

The seeds reached me just before going to print, and no further description than the name, so that I cannot say if it will come true to name; with this reservation I offer it at 6d. per packet.

**Baby Rambler Rose**—I know nothing of this, and have received no description of it, but will send a packet along with the *Wichuriana* to purchasers of the latter, for trial.

**Salpiglossis variabilis superbissima**—This novelty is entirely different from any other *Salpiglossis* by reason of its peculiar habit, producing only one thick main stem, which is thickly covered with blossoms, and presents as it were a compact bouquet of flowers. The individual blooms are similar in shape and size to the *grandiflora* type. 1/.

**Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor**—Striped leaved Giant Maize, attaining from 8 to 12 feet in height. The broad elegantly recurved leaves are bright green, striped with silvery white, sulphur yellow, and rose. This produced a portion only true to description, but of really beautiful markings, in my tests this year. 6d.



# Recent Introductions and Last Year's Novelties.

**Achillea ptarmica** (The Pearl). New, large double, pure white flowers, similar to *A. ptarmica*, fl. pl., but more than double the size; fine for cutting. About 50 per cent produce double flowers. 6d.

**Anenome** (St. Brigid's Royal Crown strain, double and single). 6d.

"St. Brigid Anenome has every good property that a flower can lay claim to, being perfectly hardy and free, the color of the flowers ranging from the brightest of scarlet to the clearest of whites, with a good sprinkling of clear-blue, also mottled, and various other shades. In a cut state they last from 10 to 14 days perfectly fresh. I look upon it as unique.—R. GILBERT, High Park Gardens, Stamford."—*Garden Illustrated*, April 24, 1894.

**Abutilon** (Tennysonian and other varieties mixed). 1/

This mixture is saved from a very large variety of charming flowers. They are of all colors—pure white, straw, yellow, rose, scarlet, crimson, and yellow and red shades beautifully veined. They are all sizes and forms. There are pretty drooping bells, gay little parachutes, dainty swinging flowers on thread-like stems, large flaring blossoms sometimes measuring 4 inches, flowers crinkled like crepe, others shining like satin, and some so full as to be almost double. The foliage is as diversified as the flowers; the leaves are of all sizes, shapes and textures. They are so small sometimes, and the blossoms so brilliant, that there seems to be more flowers than leaves. They bloom from seed when 10 or 12 inches high. A rich soil and plenty of water is what they most delight in.

**Amaranthus** (Hender's New Hybrids)—1/6

A grand improved strain, very ornamental and graceful colors ranging from yellow and green foliage to rich claret, beautifully curled and twisted. 2 ft. in height pyramidal habit, suitable for decorative groups.

**Asparagus Sprengeri**—Florists who have seen this new *Asparagus* are delighted with it. Its very rapid growth, whether in the open or indoors, gives us quickly an abundant quantity of fine decorative material of much greater length and lasting properties than other *Asparagus*. In Europe it has obtained many certificates, and there it is grown extensively. The fronds are frequently 4 ft. long, and therefore useful for many purposes. It is not only a plant that will be grown in large quantities by florists, but it is decidedly a useful and suitable parlor plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere, and will grow well in shade or sunlight. Wherever cut flowers are employed extensively this *Asparagus* will be found a necessity. It produces good-sized bulbs and multiplies rather rapidly. 1/.

**Blue Zanzibar Water Lily** (*Nymphaea zanzibarensis* azure.) 6d.

Plants grown from seed produce flowers of various shades of blue, from the lightest to a royal purple. They are very large, with beautiful odor and golden yellow stamens, and remain in perfection four days, opening in the morning and closing at night each day.

**Red Zanzibar Water Lily** (*Nymphaea zanzibarensis* rosea). 6d.

A superb and rare variety of the red, and like the blue in every respect except color, which varies from a beautiful bright pink to a deep crimson.

L. W. Goodell, the American seedsman, gives following directions, which I have altered to suit our climate.—"Plant seed in old teacups or beef extract jars, &c., about the middle of September. Fill the cup two-thirds full of rich garden soil, press firm, and scatter seed on top; cover carefully with sand, then fill with water and place in a temperature of from seventy to eighty until they germinate, which will be in about ten days; then move to a warm, sunny window. After the plants are large enough to handle, prick out and set them into two-inch pots, and place in a pan of water deep enough to cover the pots about an inch. Keep in a warm window until about the first of December, then transplant into tubs or pools of water out of doors. They do best in a compost of two-thirds turfy loam, chopped up, and one-third well rotted cow manure. In planting the tubers should be placed so as to be just covered by the soil, and should not be planted in too deep water to begin with, an inch or two being best till they have made some growth, the depth being increased as they grow.

**Cannas, Groff's Hybrid Seed**—The grower of this fine strain of Canna seed has for many years been studying and experimenting closely with them, till now he comes forward with an improved race that will indubitably give satisfaction to growers for the magnificence of size and color of blooms. The foliage has been no less a consideration than the improvement in the bloom. I can heartily recommend this seed. 1/6.

"I have much pleasure in telling you that the packet of Groff's Canna Seed has turned out splendidly. I raised 14 plants from the 25 seeds, and so far have not had one poor flower."—F. A. JOYNER, North Adelaide.

Don't pay 5/, 10/, or 15/ per tuber for high-priced Novelties, when you can raise and bloom them yourselves in four months from seed. Seed should be filed through till the white pulp of the nut just shows, then soaked in warm water, and left over night in the cooled water, and planted next day an inch deep in pots, or if outside only after danger of frost is over.

**Centaurea Margaritae**—This fine *Centaurea* bears large fringed pure white flowers on long stems, it has a rich honey scent, is easily grown, a profuse bloomer, and is simply invaluable for cutting. Is admired by everyone on sight. 6d.

**Centaurea Chameleon**—Owing to the varying of the flowers, which opening a pale sulphur-yellow, change later to a yellowish white with purple hues, and then into pink before fading, it is appropriately named Chameleon. Its size and scent is equal to the *Margaritae*. 6d.

**Crotalaria retusa** (or "West India Rattlebox")—6d.

As a Dwarf Yellow Pea, this has been extensively advertised in America this year. It grows about 2 ft. high, and every shoot is terminated by long racemes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. When grown in quantity it is said to be like a shower of gold. Soak seeds in warm water, as for the Sturt Pea, before sowing. It is a perennial, blooming first year from seed.

**Dianthus laciniatus** (New Japanese Pink):

"Salmon Queen—A new and distinct variety of these flowers and a great acquisition. The flowers are large, single, deeply fringed, and of a brilliant salmon pink,



an entirely new color in these Pinks. The plants are ten or twelve inches tall, very compact and free-blooming. 6d.

**Gladiolus : Groff's superb hybrids**—Packets containing 50 seeds. 1/6

A packet of this grand strain of Gladiolus seed will produce a collection of flowers that will surprise even experts. After long years of study of the habits of the Gladiolus and Canna, Mr. Groff, about 4 years ago, placed his first lot of hand hybridised seed among the private fanciers in the United States. Since then, owing to the extraordinary high percentage (as high as 80 sometimes) of prize flowers, many of them equal to the highest priced novelties, such a demand has arisen for the seed among private growers, that Mr. Groff has to limit his order to oblige his customers, and I deem myself fortunate in being able to offer a few packets of this seed to fanciers of this noble flower in Australia.

**Groff's Gladioli Bulbs**—I can now offer one year old seedling bulbs of Groff's strain at 3/ per dozen.

I flowered over 100 plants this year and can personally recommend them.

**Grasses**—New sorts.

**" Himalaya Fairy (Miscanthus nepalense)**—H.P. 1/

Of all the Grasses I have seen this is by far the most beautiful. I first saw this in the autumn of 1894, when staying with friends in the Himalaya Mountains, and brought back a small bunch of plumes. It has been exceedingly admired by all who have seen it. I have secured a stock of good ripe seed direct from India. The beauty of the lovely golden yellow plumes can hardly be described. They have to be seen to be properly appreciated. This novelty is offered in Australia before being catalogued in Europe, and I can only wonder that collectors have missed this beauty. I have plumes three years old that are in perfect condition; it does not shed its seed or discolor, like the Pampas. It is a perennial, of easy culture from seed, either outside or in pots. The foliage is as fine as the ordinary Eulalias. The tiny plants are apt to damp off in the first stages if over watered.

Mr. H. Marks, of Armidale, N.S.W., writes me concerning the Fairy Grass, he says:—"I sowed seed of it in October, 1896, and in a week or ten days it was up, and by Autumn had made a good growth; during the Winter of 1897 it was frozen time after time, but in the Spring started to grow luxuriantly." It bloomed in March last with him, and he writes, "I have never seen anything more beautiful in its way. This is also the verdict of all my friends to whom I have shown it. The general expression is 'I have never seen such a lovely grass.' I have found that the plant will stand any amount of manure, and abundant watering. I may say that if the mention of my experience with this lovely plant will be of any service to you, you are perfectly at liberty to quote me as an enthusiastic admirer of it."

**" Chenille**—A charming Grass from California, with stems 15 to 18 in. long, with heads like a 5-in. long, beautiful, velvety, chenille-like tassel. It is a soft, greyish-brown, and curled in the most lovely manner. It is entirely new, makes a charming bouquet for a vase or other ornament, and is extremely pretty for trimming hats, either in a bunch like a pompon, or in a wreath or band. It is a perennial. 6d.

**" Purple Fountain (Pennisetum Ruppelianum)**—3d.

Peter Henderson, of New York, says;—"If there was any one thing in our trial grounds this past Summer that attracted more attention than anything else it was this grass. The numerous leaves are narrow, bright green, and very long. They arch over gracefully from the centre to a circumference forming a perfect fountain. The plant alone is beautiful, but from July until frost its attractiveness is enhanced by feathery purple cylindrical heads which bend over on their long slender stalks into

every variety of the line of beauty. Eventually these flower heads expand still more until the whole plant is veiled with nodding clouds of purple."

**Palm Grass (Panicum excurrens or sulcatum)**—A very elegant grass from Natal, which makes an exceedingly fine decorative pot plant. Few would think it a grass, for it much more closely resembles the seed leaves of some palms, particularly the Cocos. It also strikingly resembles *Curculigo recurvata*, which is so much used for decorative purposes, but is much handsomer, more easily and quickly grown. Each leaf is a foot or more in length, 2 to 3 or 4 inches wide in the centre, tapering each way and ribbed lengthwise. A plant quickly forms a clump of stems 15 ins. to 2 ft. high, each bearing several of these leaves, which arch gracefully outward, and form a very beautiful object. The blades work up excellently in church decorations, &c., as they do not wilt rapidly, and have a very distinctive appearance. 6d.

**Hibiscus, Giant-Flowered :**

**" Sunset**—A splendid showy Hibiscus, that blooms from seed the first year. It grows to the height of 4 ft., and sends up spikes of gorgeous, light yellow flowers, with a dark-red velvety throat. These beautiful blossoms measure 6 ins. across. It blooms about the middle of the Summer, if planted in early Spring, and continues until late Fall, when the tops die down. If cut back, it will come up again, and begin growing in early Spring. It is a very striking and handsome plant. 6d.

**" Crimson Eye**—A strong-growing hardy plant, with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size. The coloring is of the purest white, with a large deep spot of velvety-crimson in the centre of each flower. It is a striking combination of colors. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is perfectly hardy, and will succeed anywhere. 6d.

**Nemesia strumosa Suttonii**—The *Garden* says of this :—No Annual affords so many distinct colors—crimson, rose, carmine, yellow, orange, and many allied tints. Yellow and orange shades abound, and the flowers, crowded into fine heads, make a fine display.

**New Scarlet Balsam Apple—Momordica involu-crata.**—6d.

A new rapid growing luxuriant climber from the mountains of Natal, of strong growth, rapidly covering trellises, abors, &c., with vivid green, deeply-cut foliage. The large flowers are borne in lavish profusion; some creamy white dotted with black, others pure white with red pistils. The flowers are succeeded by beautiful sulphur-yellow fruits 3 in. long, changing to rich carmine-scarlet; when ripe they burst and show the seeds of a blood-red color.

**Physalis Franchetti (New)**—First Class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society, October 15th, 1895; Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society, October 9th, 1894. 6d. packet.

A novelty of sterling merit, introduced by Mr. James H. Veitch from Japan. This gigantic species of the showy Winter Cherry is of very striking appearance, producing bright-red fruits, which are enclosed in a semi-transparent calyx or leafy capsule of an ovoid conical shape, generally measuring about 3 ins. in length, and from 7 to 8 ins. in circumference, and varying from bright orange to orange-scarlet in color when nearing maturity. The plant is of sturdy habit, upright, unbranched, and grows about 1½ ft. in height. It is quite hardy, and of the easiest possible culture, only requiring to be sown on gentle heat in Spring and planted out-of-doors in November or December, when it will make a fine display during March, April, and May. 6d.



**Primula Forbesii**—Rosy-lilac. Excellent for pots and bouquets. The seedlings begin to bloom three months after being sown, flowering profusely in long succession. 1s.

**Pyrethrum aureum cristatum**—Is a beautiful curled-leaved form of the ordinary Golden Feather, and is in point of color equal to the very best type of the original, from which it has sported, while the leaves have the crisped appearance of the most exquisitely curled Parsley. The habit is extremely dwarf and compact, thus rendering it extremely useful for carpet bedding, edgings, and similar purposes. 6d.

**Scabiosa caucasica alba**—Large handsome white flowers on long graceful wiry stems; sister to the lovely pale lilac-blue variety. Quite invaluable flower for cutting. A perennial, flowering all the Summer through. Seeds very rare yet. 1s.

**Tacsonia Sutherlandia**—6d.

This most beautiful new climber originated in Santa Barbara, California. Said to be a cross between the Scarlet Passiflora and the Pink Tacsonia. It is of vigorous habit of growth, with handsome three-lobed foliage, strong of texture, of a rich, dark-green color. The flowers measure 4 inches across. Color, an exquisite carmine rose, shading darker in the centre, with a tiny purple fringe around the throat. The back of the petals is a very light pea-green. The tube measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, stem of flower  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, so that the flowers stand well out from the foliage. It is a fine bloomer, rivalling even its parent, the Scarlet Passion Vine, so noted for the profusion and magnificence of its flowers.

**Vitis coignetiae** (Crimson Glory Vine). 1/. The most brilliantly colored vine known. Leaves change to a bright crimson in the fall. Created a wild sensation in England last year, and is offered there now at 8/ per plant.

The *Garden* of April 13th, 1895, says:—"This is the newest, and in some respects the most beautiful of all the vines. The leaves before falling in Autumn turn to a most glorious crimson. Though very difficult to propagate in the usual way by cuttings, eyes, or layers, it grows well from seed. The irregularly toothed leaves measure from 6 to 10 ins. across."

**Vitis Heterophylla**, fol. var. 6d.

This new vine, a native of China and Japan, produces beautiful turquoise blue berries. The deeply lobed green leaves are beautifully mottled with white or faint pink all through the season.

**Wallflower, Single (Eastern Queen)**—6d.

The color is most distinct and striking, its large flowers being of a bright chamois, changing to salmon-red. In habit the plant is very bushy, and not much exceeding 1 ft. in height. On seeing a bed of Eastern Queen for the first time the effect is decidedly surprising, as it differs so widely in color from any other hitherto existing variety.

## BERRIES AND FRUITS.

**Schaffer's Colossal Raspberry**.—One of the most popular raspberries grown in North America. 6d.

**Fay's Prolific Red Currant**.—A very popular European variety. 3d.

**Whinham's Industry Gooseberry**.—The most popular out of scores of sorts grown in Great Britain. It is extraordinarily prolific. 6d.

**Gooseberries, Mixed**.—These are all of the largest fruited sorts, and should give a fine collection. 3d.

**Berberis Japonica**.—3d.

" *foliis purpureis*.—3d.

Both of these berberries or Mahonias are exceedingly handsome, glossy-foliaged, ornamental shrubs, bearing masses of bright showy berries in the Autumn.





# General List of Flower Seeds.

Where "sow in Autumn" is advised it should be understood that this covers Spring as well in most cases. The experienced will know that, but the amateur may not.

PLEASE NOTE that the names in CAPITAL LETTERS are the first names of each of the sorts described just below them.

## ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern), H.P.

**New California Hybrids**—(See Recent Introductions). 1/.

**Fireball**—Dwarf, compact variety of bushy growth, with large deep crimson flowers. 6d.

## ACHILLEA, H.P.

**Ptarmica, fl. pl.**—A lovely little perennial, producing charming small double white flowers, specially suitable for buttonholes, &c. 6d.

## ACHIMENES, G.P.

Profuse summer-blooming plants for conservatory or window, many charming colors; 1 ft. Mixed colors, 1/. Sow under glass.

## ACROCLINIUM, H.A.

**Roseum, fl. pl.**—1 ft. Double, rose colored. Except Rhodanthe, the most beautiful of all everlasting, and exceedingly charming for Winter bouquets. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

## ADLUMIA, H.B.

**Cirrhusa** (Mountain Fringe or Alleghany Vine)—Charming biennial climber; feathery foliage, rose colored flowers; 15 ft. 3d.

## AGERATUM, H.P.

**Swanley Blue.** 3d.

**Dwarf White.** 3d.

Beautiful feathery fragrant flowers for the border or for cutting.

## ALYSSUM, H.P.

**Saxatile**—A pretty scented golden yellow flowered Perennial. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

## AMARANTHUS, H.H.A.

Handsome ornamental leaved plants with coleus-like leaves in some sections, of very high value for color effects in bedding.

**Superbus**—Coleus leaved, rich colors. New. 3d.

**Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant)—Long graceful weeping-willow-like foliage, orange red and yellow plumes. 3d.

**Margaritae** (New)—Forming pyramidal shafts of deep red flowers, bronzy purple foliage. 3d.

**Henders**—New hybrids. See Recent Introductions. 1/6.

**Finest mixed**—All sorts. 3d.

**Globosus**—1½ ft. H.A. Globeshaped heads of pretty everlasting flowers of various colors, good for Winter bouquets. 3d.

Sow in the open in Spring after danger of frosts are over.

## AMMOBIUM, H.A.

**Alatum**—Fine white everlasting for cutting; pluck early or they will be useless. 3d.

## AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI, H.P.

This is well known as the Virginia Creeper, or Boston or Japan Ivy. It makes a rapid growth from Spring to Autumn, its fine roots clinging either to wood or

stone; the foliage is perhaps the most handsome of all the perennial vines. The leaves in April and May turn from green to yellow, white, scarlet, and brown before falling; a wall of it forming a lovely sight in the Autumn. 3d.

## ANIGOZANTHUS, H.P.

The West Australian "Kangaroo Paw" flower, one of the most unique and wonderful of our Australian native plants. 6d.

## ANEMONE, HERB. P.

**Coronaria** (Windflower)—6 in. Finest mixed. 3d.

" (Single Caen)—A French strain with very large single richly colored flowers. 3d.

" (St. Brigid)—See Recent Introductions. 6d.

**Japonica**—Rose colored, 2 ft. 3d.

**Japonica Honorine Joubert**—Pure white. 3d.

Spring blooming tuberous rooted perennials, easily grown from seed, and infinitely cheaper than if bought from dealers as bulbs. Plant in good, rich well-drained sandy soil. A. japonica Honorine Joubert is exceptionally pretty. The two latter are difficult to raise in the open, and may do better under glass, but the Coronaria section bloom at four or five months from seed if watered frequently with weak liquid manure. When two or three months old they will bear transplanting from the boxes to the beds. Sow in Autumn.

## ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), H.P.

A fine class of showy hardy perennials, producing long spikes of flowers in great variety of colors; flowers first year from seed. Sow in Autumn and Spring. The dwarf, fine for beds and edgings.

**Tom Thumb** (Dwarf)—Fine mixed. 3d.

" (Victoria)—Dwarf, compact. Pure white, blotched with crimson. 3d.

**Queen of the North** (New)—Pure white. 3d.

**Niobe** (New)—Dark red head and top with pure white neck and throat. 3d.

## AQUILEGIA (Columbine), H.P. 1½ to 3 ft.

**Californica hybrida**—Orange and scarlet. A grand sort. 3d.

**Canadensis**—Scarlet and yellow. 3d.

**Chrysantha**—Sepals yellow with claret tinted tips, petals darker yellow; fragrant and showy. 3d.

**Chrysantha grandiflora alba**—immense white flowers with long elegant spurs. 3d.

**Coerulea hybrida**—Large sulphur yellow flowers, blue spurs, and sepals very fine. 3d.

**Durandii, fl. pl.**—Double striped, red and white. 3d.

**Jaetschauli**—Bright yellow, with long reddish spurs. 3d.

**Munstead's Giant White**—Double. 3d.

**Skinneri**—Scarlet, tipped with greenish-yellow; very handsome. 3d.



**AQUILEGIA** (continued)—**Stuartii**—Immense handsome blue and white flowers. 3d.**Truncata**—A fine variety with brilliant orange, scarlet, and yellow flowers. 3d.**Splendid mixed**—Hybrids of all races and colors. 6d.

Too much praise can never be given to this class of beautiful flowers, which for profusion of flowering, elegance of form, both in flower and foliage, and exquisite variety and blending of colors are unsurpassed. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

**ASPARAGUS.****Acutifolius**, Greenhouse Per.—A very beautiful decorative climbing perennial, with feathery green fronds. 3d.**Verticillata**, H.H.P.—Beautiful decorative foliage, fine for cutting; bears pretty red berries. 6d.**Sprengeri**—See Recent Introductions. 1/. Sow in pots in Autumn or Spring.**ASTER, H.H.A.**

It is hardly necessary to draw attention to these perfectly invaluable Summer and Autumn flowering annuals. Every one should include some among their selections when ordering; such wealth of color effects, masses of bloom for cutting, and immense variety of form and shades exist in few other classes of plants. It should be borne in mind that the Aster is essentially a cool climate plant, and will always give better results in Tasmania and New Zealand than on this continent, though they will give fine blooms here in cool seasons.

**Victoria**—Probably the handsomest varieties, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom. The colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers very double and 4 inches across, from 20 to 40 on a plant. Height 15 to 18 inches. Finest mixed; contains many lovely colors. 6d.**Giant Comet**—These comparatively new Asters are winning enthusiastic admiration from all who see them, they are so large, so beautiful, so unique in their charming grace, and so free from the formal stiffness of Asters. The flowers average from 4 to 5 inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, arranged into loose yet dense half-globes, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums, and being borne on long stems gives them an added value when cut for vases. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of about 15 inches, branching out freely into well-formed bushes, each plant bearing from 25 to 40 magnificent flowers. Fine mixed. 6d.**Giant Comet**—Pure white. 6d.**Queen of the Earlies**—The earliest of all by nearly three weeks. Plants are dwarf and very branching, blooming very freely; the pure white, very double flowers are borne on very long stems, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. 3d.**Queen of the Halls**—Very early flowering, producing its blooms on long stalks. Fine mixed. 3d.**Dwarf Imbricated Pompon**—Pretty little ball-shaped flowers. Mixed. 3d.**Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection**—One of the most perfect, and deservedly one of the most popular of all Asters; very double, large, and beautiful flowers with incurved petals; height 18 inches to 2 ft. Fine mixed. 3d.**Betteridge's Quilled** (Mixed colors)—Flowers composed of tube or quilled-shaped petals. This is an improved strain, with large double flowers and of beautiful colors; 2 ft. high. 3d.**Betteridge's Quilled**—Sulphur yellow. 6d.**Tall Classes**—Fine mixture of colors of each. 3d.**Dwarf Classes**—Fine mixture of colors in each sort. 3d.**ASTER** (continued)—**White Varieties** of over 18 sorts, mixed. This will give a most interesting collection of varishaped white flowers, and will make what is becoming a popular thing lately, viz., an "Aster Garden."**Vick's White Branching**—(New.) 6d.**New Japan**—Long narrow twisted petals. Bright rose in color and of branching habit, 6d.**Boston**—Pure white, large imbricated flowers, fine for cutting. 3d.**Perennial Sorts**, H.P.—New large flowered hybrids.

The perennial Asters grow from 1 to 2 or 2½ ft. high, and in midsummer are covered completely with lovely starry blossoms of various colors. 6d.

**BALSAM, H.H.A.****Double**—Richly scented. Benary's especially rich, effective and popular mixture. 3d.**English Prize**—This strain is a very fine one indeed, and gave some immense flowers in my trial beds last Summer. 6d.**Emerald Balsams**—The introducer of this special strain says:—"The Emerald is a strain I have tested by the side of every strain of Balsam I could obtain in Europe and America. "It proved so much superior to all others that I feel confident my customers will thank me for introducing it. Nearly every plant produces flowers as large and perfectly double as Camellias, while no other strain contains such a variety of colors, which includes pure white and many shades of red to dark blood crimson, and many varieties superbly spotted, mottled, and striped with white. Pinch out the central shoot when the plant begins to branch, and all the branches except four or five and these will become perfect wreaths of bloom. 1/**BEGONIA, G.P.****Rex**—From a splendid continental collection of these grand ornamental leaved Begonias. Finest mixed. 1/6.**New Mammoth hybrids**. 1/6. See Novelties.**Tuberous-rooted**—Single. Benary's International Prize. This is an unrivalled strain, the seeds having been saved only from the best selected blooms of new French, English, and German varieties, whose superiority as regards size, form, and color have been abundantly proved. In original pictorial packets, 1/, each about 500 seeds.**Laing's Gold Medal hybrid**—Mixed single. 1/6.

" " " " Mixed double. 1/6.

**Semperflorens hybrida**—Benary's finest mixed. 6d.**Semperflorens atropurpurea** (Vernon)—This new Begonia is one of the most remarkable floral novelties. It comes absolutely true from seed. The plants grow rapidly and thrive amazingly under our hot Summer sun. It seems that the hotter and brighter the sun the richer are the flowers and foliage. This character makes it of the greatest value for bedding and general culture in the open ground. The flowers are borne in constant profusion and with striking effect, from early Summer until late Autumn. The color is intensely deep red, magnificently set off by the abundant and vigorous foliage, which is waxy and glossy, stained, spotted, and margined bronze purple. I strongly recommend this superb new variety; no other flowering plant as rich and handsome can be so easily raised from seed, and come to full perfection in so little time. 6d.**Semperflorens atropurpurea compacta**—Dwarf compact (New). I have excellent reports from friends of this variety. 6d.**Semperflorens fol. aur.**—Golden colored foliage. 6d.







## CANNA—(continued)

Mixed packet containing eighteen seeds, that is one each of the finest named sorts, selected for size and color of blooms. This should give you a gem collection at a minimum price. 6d.

## CARNATION.

## BENARY'S PERPETUALS.

**Hermione**—Pure white. 1/.

**Jean Sisley**—Light rose with deep crimson centre. 1/.

**The Favorite**—Rosy carmine; an extra fine Carnation. 1/.

These three are simply selected Giant Margarets I find after testing them.

**Madame Guillaud**—Yellow ground, striped with scarlet. This comes true from seed; it belongs to the early flowering Margaret class, and will flower first season if well cared for. This variety is destined to be exceedingly popular." So the introducer states, but as my plants have not yet bloomed I cannot certify to it. Per pkt., 25 seeds, 1/.

**Riviera Market** (Guillaud Carnation)—This fine strain is the result of hybridising by a celebrated French specialist. It combines the earliness, fragrance, and free flowering qualities of the Margaret class with the excellencies of the perpetual. 1/.

**Fine Mixed Perpetuals.** 3d.

**Very Choice Mixed Perpetuals.** 1/.

**Dwarf, a tige de fer. Perpetuals**—(New). 1/.

**Yellow Ground Perpetuals.** 1/.

**Pure Yellow Perpetuals**—(Guillaud). 1/6.

Very fine, and claimed to be nearly true from seed.

**Earliest Dwarf French**—White. 1/.

**Margaret**—Fine mixed, double, all classes. 3d.

Fine mixed, dwarf. 6d.

" **New Giant**—1/.

**Chabaud**—Earliest. 6d.

I bloomed five or six hundred plants of New Giant and Chabaud last Summer, and can testify that quite fifty per cent. are extra large flowers, some immense, and a fine variety of shades from white through the pinks, including scarlet and red, to purple; also some exquisite striped ones.

**Malmaison Margaret**—Out of about 100 plants of this strain from seed sown by me at the end of September last year I had a wonderfully fine collection of flowers in March, April, and May; hardly two alike, and nearly all of the soft, delicate tints of salmon, rose, pink, &c.; some edged or centred with white, some striped with a lighter or darker tint. I specially recommend this. Per pkt., 50 seeds, 6d.

All the Margaret Carnations bloom the first year from seed; in fact, often within six or seven months from sowing. They belong to the perpetual class, and are in bloom most of the year. The petals are fringed and are highly scented. The New Giant and Chabaud are improvements in size upon the ordinary Margaret.

All the above are perpetuals.

**Early Flowering Dwarf Vienna**—Pure white, fine for florists' work. 6d.

Extra early double dwarf, Vienna mixed, mostly Picotees; a fortnight earlier than other sorts. 3d.

**Uriah Pike**—Fine crimson self. 1/.

**Benary's Border**—Fine mixture of good sorts. 6d.

**Picotee**—Double white grounds, splendid mixed. 6d.

**Grenadin "Fireball"**—Bears bright scarlet flowers, 70 per cent. double; is a profuse bloomer, early flowering, and semidwarf. 3d.

## CARNATION—(continued)

**Grenadin**—Pure white; a fine florists' flower. 6d.

**Pink, Her Majesty**—This Pink has taken nine first-class certificates in Europe. The flowers are of large size, double, and purest white; very fragrant and borne on stems 12 inches long. 1/.

**Pink — Alegatiere's Perpetual**—Large, well-fringed, and rich colors. Double and single mixed. The Pinks have an exquisite scent, not so pronounced as the Carnation. 1/6.

## DOUGLAS'S SPLENDID SHOW CARNATION AND PICOTEE SEEDS.

I am certain Carnation enthusiasts, and all who covet a good collection of this royal flower, will be pleased to be able to buy such unexceptionable seed at a popular price.

Mr. Douglas is the leading specialist of Great Britain in Carnations, and during the last 21 years has taken more first prizes for valuable new sorts (raised from his own hand-crossed seed) than any other grower in the Kingdom. All of this seed is *hand-hybridised*, not merely picked from specially selected varieties. They are the results of crossing the finest named varieties in existence probably, and will assuredly give satisfaction both in germination and bloom.

**Douglas's Finest Mixed Selfs**—From Mr. Martin Smith's celebrated strain. Pkts. of 25 seeds, 1/.

**Finest Fancy**—From the best English and Continental, strains, including Martin Smith's. Per pkt. 25 seeds, 1/.

**Finest Show Varieties, Mxd.**—Including Fancys, Selfs, Flakes, Bizarres, and Picotees. Per pkt. 25 seeds, 1/.

**Picotees**—Finest white grounds, with red, purple, scarlet, and rose edges. Per pkt. 25 seeds, 1/.

**Finest Yellow Grounds**—Mixed. Per pkt. 25 seeds, 1/6.

The Yellow Ground Picotee has within recent years been so improved that to-day it may be said to take the lead of all other classes in Carnation culture in Europe, and Douglas's strain is the result of years of hybridising and selecting.

The universal popularity of the Carnation for its all round excellencies, and the great demand for good flowers, has tempted a host of specialists in the last decade to go in for improving it. Perhaps nine-tenths of the listed Carnations of 10 or 12 years ago have been improved out of cultivation, so rapid have been the changes in this special line.

## CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine).

**Halicacabum, H.H.A.**, 10 to 15 ft.—A rapid growing handsome Summer climber, with small white flowers followed by inflated seed vessels shaped like small balloons. 3d.

**Hirsutum, H.A.**, 20 ft. A very graceful free flowering climber, bearing lovely drooping clusters of scented white flowers. A remarkable feature of this vine is its triangular balloon-shaped seed vessels, which add greatly to the appearance and interest of the plant. 6d.

## CELOSIA (Cockscomb), H.H.A.

**Triumph of the Exposition**—An absolutely distinct effect of fiery color and bronzy foliage is shown in the new Plumed Celosia, Triumph of the Exposition. In the artistic arrangement of the garden it will give rich and brilliant color. 6d.

**Japanica**—The Japanese Cockscomb is an entirely distinct and beautiful variety. In many specimens the comb is so exquisitely cut as to resemble the finest coral both in form and color. Fine for pots or bedding. 6d.

**Huttoni**—Dark foliage, highly ornamental. 3d.

**Cristata nana**—A fine mixture of 10 colors of the dwarf Coxcombs. 3d.



**CENTAUREA.**

- Moschata**—Mixed. White, yellow, rosy, and lilac. 3d.  
**Margaritae**, H.A.—See recent introductions. 6d.  
**Chameleon**, H.A.—See recent introductions. 6d.  
**Hallii**, H.P.—Fragrant lavender flowers. 3d.  
**Suaveolens** (Sweet Sultan), H.A.—Yellow. 3d.  
**Ruthenica**, H.P.—This bears large handsome yellow flowers, and with its neat graceful silvery leaves is altogether too good a hardy perennial to be left out. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

The annual Centaureas or Sweet Sultans have all a rich, sweet, honey-like scent, and with their long clean stems and beautiful feathery forms make fine material for vases, lasting well in water.

**CENTROSEMA, H.P.**

- Grandiflora** (the Butterfly Pea)—A hardy perennial vine of exquisite beauty. The plants grow 7 to 8 ft. in a season, and the first season from seed will produce graceful clusters of 6 to 8 inverted Pea-shaped flowers,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, ranging in color from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; the backs of the flowers are pure white, and also the buds, making a strikingly beautiful contrast. Sow in Autumn and Spring. The seed seems to be rather erratic in germinating, growing at one time and not at another. 6d.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

- Carinatum**, H.A., 3 ft.—Double and single mixed. The annual Chrysanthemums are showy and effective flowers; fine for cutting. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.  
**Inodorum, fl. pl.**, H.P.—Lovely double pure white flowers, unsurpassable for bouquets; the scent is very reminiscent of Pennyroyal, and is exceedingly agreeable. The feathery dark green foliage lies in fronds from the centre outwards, and is itself very pretty and fern-like. 3d.

**CISSUS or VITIS HETEROPHYLLA.**

- A beautiful variegated and marbled foliage vine; a fine climber. Slow to germinate. 3d.

**CLARKIA, H.A., 2 ft.**

- Elegans, fl. pl.**—Double mixed. 3d.  
**Pulchella Double White**—Double dwarf, pure white variety, and exceedingly pretty. 3d.  
 The Clarkias are among the prettiest and best known of the hardy annuals. Sow in Autumn.

**CLEMATIS.**

- Graveolens**—Yellow flowers, hardy, fragrant. 6d.  
**Single Large Flowering**—Mixed (Jackman's). Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of charming shades of blue, white, purple, &c., 10 to 12 ft. 6d.  
**Large Flowering, Double**—Mixed (Jackman's). 1/  
 Clematis seed usually takes months to germinate, though Graveolens is said to come up much sooner. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

**CLEOME.**

- Elegantissima or Giant Spider Plant**—This is a showy annual plant, producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, with long antennae like stamens, of easy cultivation, blooming early until late, 4 to 5 ft. Sow in Autumn. 6d.

**CLIANTHUS, H.H.I.**

- Dampierii**—5 ft. Our well known and gorgeous flowered Sturt Pea, glowing scarlet petals, with deep black centre. Place seeds in a cup of very hot water, let stay till swollen, and plant as they swell. If planted in a box or pot place seed widely enough apart to allow of lifting the plants root whole without disturbing the others. Sow in Spring. 6d.

**COBÆA.**

- Scandens**—7 ft. 3d.  
**Alba**—20 ft. A handsome and exceedingly rapid growing climber, with large bell-shaped white flowers. 3d.  
**Macrostemma**—With long spider-like protruding anthers. Sow in Spring after the frost. 6d.

**COLEUS, H.H.P.**

- Very fine Quality**—Mixed, Benary's. 1/  
**New large leaved**—Finest mixed, saved from new varieties with very large and superbly variegated foliage, in original pictorial packets 1/6 each. Sow in spring.  
**Fancy fringed and laciniated**—The fringed type has large leaves, which are cut out in the most delicate and varied manner on the border, so that they seem to have miniature leaflets all round the outer side of each large leaf. The laciniated type is very odd, each leaf seeming to be composed of a stand of small leaflets placed in the most astonishing manner. 1/6

**COREOPSIS.**

- Grandiflora**, H.P.—2 ft. One of the most satisfactory of all yellow flowers. Its rich golden color, toothed petals, long slender stems, and profusion of bloom for months making it a universal favorite. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, and much finer than the old *C. lanceolata*. A bed of these makes a perfect sheet of rich golden yellow waving bloom. 3d.  
**Hybrida**, H.A.—Double flowered, mixed, 2 ft. 3d.  
**Tall Sorts**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d.  
**Dwarf Sorts**—Mixed, 6 in. 3d.  
 The Annual Coreopsis, especially the double flowered ones, present such a bright, gay, and graceful appearance planted in groups so as to make a good mass, that they are to be reckoned among those annuals that can't be done without, even in the most restricted list. The colors run in variations and combinations of crimson, wine, maroon, purpl brown, and different shades of yellows. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

**COSMIDIUM, H.A.**

- Burridgeanum**—1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Even more useful than the annual Coreopsis because of their long stems, maroon and gold-colored flowers of the shape of Coreopsis. 3d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

**COSMOS.**

- New Fancy**—Mixed. 3d.  
 " **Mammoth**—White and red. 6d.  
 " **Tinted**. 6d.  
 " **Marguerite**. 6d.  
 " **Cream White**. 1/  
 " **Dahlia Flowered**—Red. 6d.

For above see novelties.

The Cosmos are among the most charming of all the annuals for their beauty and grace, bouquet and vase possibilities, and the grand show which the plants, covered with their bloom of all shades of pink and red, make. The new sorts mentioned above will establish them still firmer in the hearts of Cosmos lovers, and enhance those who see them for the first time. Sow in Autumn, or in Spring in frosty districts. They are true Autumn bloomers.



**CORNFLOWER** (Cyanus).

**Emperor William**—Bright blue; one of the few really useful, 'good' blues among cultivated flowers. 3d.

**Pure White.** 3d.

**Double, mixed.** 3d.

This old favorite annual will always keep its popularity from its easy growth, bright colors, long stems, and adaptability for vases and table decorating. The doubling of single flowers often spoils their aesthetic beauty for most flower lovers; but not so with the double Cornflowers, the doubles are a pleasing change.

**CUPHEA**, H.H.P.

**Platycentra** (the Cigar Flower)—6 ins. to 1 ft. Scarlet and black flowers. 6d.

Nothing prettier amongst our finer annuals for pot culture or choice little beds than Cuphea platycentra with its bright green foliage and beautiful coral red flowers, the plant forming an elegant little bush 6 inches high.

**CUCURBITA.**

**Melanosperma** (the Malabar Gourd)—Variegated leaves and striped fruits; one of the finest ornamental gourds. 3d.

**CYCLAMEN**, HERB. PER.

**Persicum**—Finest mixed.

These handsome herbaceous perennials are easily raised from seed, and if grown on in a hot house may be made to flower within 13 months from germinating, but two years at least must pass before they bloom in the ordinary way. 6d.

**Double mixed.** Per pkt. 20 seeds, 6d.

**Emperor William**—Brilliant dark carmine; the finest red among Cyclamens. Per pkt. 20 seeds, 6d.

**James' Prize**—Sweet scented mixed. Per pkt. 20 seeds, 6d.

**CYPERUS**, H.P.

**Alternifolius**—A fine aquatic plant. The reedy stems of this plant have tufted heads, resembling miniature palm trees. If grown in pots keep them half immersed in water; they will grow in a shallow glass bowl with water, sand, and pebbles in it. 3d.

**Flavomariscus**—A fine variety. 3d.

**DAHLIA**, H.H.P.—2 to 5 ft.

**Single**—Splendid mixed. 3d.

**Double Dwarf**—Mixed. 3d.

**Hybrid**—Fine double mixed. 6d.

**Double Cactus**—Mixed. 6d.

**Double**—Extra selected mixed from a splendid continental collection. 1/

**New Single, Striped and Spotted**—I grew a batch of these last year, and from seed planted in the open at the end of October I had blooming plants in March and April. The markings of this strain of seed are unusually interesting and beautiful, many having a most bizarre effect. 6d.

**Giant Flowered Single**—New, mixed. 6d.

**Single, White Queen**—Large pure white single flowers. 6d.

**Single, Golden Gem**—Pure Yellow. 6d.

These two should prove quite a boon for vase and decoration work generally.

**DAHLIA** (continued)—

**Single Cactus**—Mixed colors. 1/

Grown from all the newest varieties of this class. Their most important characteristic is the twisted or fluted petals similar to those of the double Cactus varieties, and wherever exhibited they have attracted particular attention, because of their remarkably graceful appearance. They have none of the formality and stiffness so characteristic of the other sections, while the range of color they embrace is quite as rich and varied.

**Tom Thumb or Lilliput**—Little compact bushy plants only about 12 inches high and 24 inches across. They produce in great abundance flowers in the most unique and exquisite colors and combinations. 6d.

**Maximilian—The Stately Mexican Tree Dahlia**—A grand Dahlia that attains the dimensions of a tree in a single season. It does not die down like other Dahlias, though it loses its foliage, and sprouts from the old wood every year. It bears panicles of very large pinkish-mauve flowers, and is very beautiful and stately. 1/

Few people know how easily the Dahlia is raised from seed. If planted under a frame in June or July, and placed out in a well enriched bed, after frosts are over, some will bloom before Christmas. Even those sown in September or early October in the open, and well watered and mulched, will flower in February or March. This is by far the cheapest plan of getting a good collection of these interesting and lovely plants. The singles, both of the ordinary and the cactus varieties, have become established as favorites for bouquet and vase use in all up-to-date gardens. The latter are exceptionally pretty and popular, being quite free from the formal stiffness and artificiality of the old sorts.

**Daisy**—See Bellis.

**DELPHINIUM** (Perennial Larkspur), H.P., 1 to 6 ft.

**Brunonianum** (the new Musk-scented Larkspur)—Immense flowers up to 2 inches across, in color light blue and purple with a black centre, and powerfully musk-scented. Dwarf grower, 12 in. 1/.

**Chinense grandiflorum album**—2 ft. A magnificent pure white, large-flowered sort. 6d.

**Chinense**—Fine mixed. 3d. In this section you will find some of the most delicate pale blues of all shades up to deep blue

**Formosum**—Blue with white centre; 2 to 3 ft. 6d. This is a grand, rich, royal blue.

**Formosum coelestinum** (Pillar of Beauty)—A delicate azure blue sort, the most exquisite blue flower probably in existence. Have a group of these Larkspurs in bloom to show friends, and you will hear constant exclamations of delight at the rare and lovely color; 3 ft. 6d.

**Nudicaule**—Dwarf and compact growth; lovely bright scarlet flowers. 1 ft. 6d.

**Sulphurem or Zalil** (the New Double Yellow Larkspur)—3 to 4 ft. A new, distinct, and handsome hardy perennial, being the only known yellow flowering variety of this species in cultivation. Its dark green and finely lacinated leaves cover the lower part of the main stem, each branch of which bears a spike of bloom 8 to 16 inches in length; the flowers are of most lovely and delicate shade of sulphur yellow, the color of a Marechal Neil Rose, and as they expand almost simultaneously from the base to the summit of the spike, the beauty of this attractive plant is seen to full advantage. 6d.

**Cardinale**—Splendid scarlet flowered variety. 6d.

**Speciosum**—A new and magnificent tall growing variety, with bright blue flowers. 6d.



## DELPHINIUM (continued)—

**New large flowered single sorts.** 6d.

“ “ “ **double.** 6d.

**Collection of Six** of the best above sorts, except Brunonianum. 1/6.

Experimental collection for those of my customers who already know the beauty of the standard sorts—one packet each of the following seven varieties: Hendersoni, Aurantiacum, Skinneri, Przewalskianum, Laxiflorum, Emarginatum, Cashmerianum, for 1/.

Few persons in this country have any conception of the marvellous beauty and effectiveness of the tall perennial Larkspurs. Planted in bold groups on the lawn, or among shubbery, or in the flower border, nothing can exceed the display produced by a good collection. Their stateliness of growth, wonderful range of color, varying from palest lavender up through every conceivable shade of blue to deepest indigo, and the very considerable size and variety of the individual blooms, some of which are single, semi-double, and perfectly double, and set on spikes ranging from 2 to 4 feet in height, render them objects of the utmost importance for Summer decoration. They are perfectly hardy, of decided perennial duration, will grow or thrive in almost any soil or situation, and produce great masses of bloom continuously throughout the whole Summer. The spikes should be cut off as soon as done blooming, as it materially increases the vigor of the plants, and prolongs the blooming season if not allowed to ripen seed. Show your flower loving friends a good collection of Delphiniums in bloom and you'll make them Delphinium enthusiasts straight away.

In some of the large flowering single sorts the hairy mouth in the centre of each flower is for all the world like a bee diving after honey. Sow from Autumn to Spring, and be careful not to keep too wet as they damp off easily when young.

## DIANTHUS, H.B.

**Barbatus**, (Sweet William)—2 ft. Mixed in great variety. 3d.

**Barbatus auricula-eyed**—Choice mixed. Improved large flowered, saved from a grand strain, enormous flowers, with plain edge, many of these blooms are as large as a half-crown piece. 6d.

**Heddewigii alba marginatus fl. pl.**, H.A. (Mourning Cloak)—Very large and very double flowers, beautifully striped and marbled with various colors, perhaps the most distinct and superbly beautiful of all the Dianthus. 6d.

**Snowflake**—A large single white flower, with beautiful, deeply cut, and fringed petals; an exceedingly good white flower, fine either for cutting or for bedding or edgings. 3d.

**The Bride or Little Gem**—Forms a plant only 6 inches high, which is almost smothered with charming flowers. Color an exquisite combination of wine-red, suffused and veined with a rosy carmine and broadly margined with white. 3d.

**Crimson Belle**—Magnificent large single-fringed flowers of lustrous velvety crimson. 3d.

**Eastern Queen**—Immense single flowers beautifully fringed, marbled and suffused with carmine, rose, mauve and lilac. 3d.

**Diadematus plenissimus**—In this strain the flowers are immense, averaging 6 inches in circumference, and densely double, and are produced in perfect succe-

## DIANTHUS (continued)—

sion during the whole Summer and Autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush can lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast. 6d.

**Heddewigii fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed in great variety. 3d.

**Plumarius semperflorens**—See Novelties. 6d.

**Plumarius, fl. pl. grandiflora**—Mixed. Extra large flowers, double. Pheasant's Eye Pinks, beautiful and richly fragrant, and unrivalled for permanent beds and borders. 3d.

**Imperialis, fl. pl.**—The double Imperial Pink, fine mixed colors, very profuse blooming. 3d.

**Laciniatus, Salmon Queen**—A beautiful salmon pink in color. 6d.

**Laciniatus superbus hybridus grandiflorus flore plena**—Superb hybrid double fringed pinks in splendid mixture. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

Every garden should, if possible, have a bed or border of Dianthus; even the pansy can hardly exceed this family in the marvellous variety of tints and markings; they are of the very easiest culture and will succeed anywhere.

## DIGITALIS, H.B.

**Foxglove**—Ivery's Spotted, an excellent strain, with large Gloxinia-like flowers. Fine mixed, 3d.

**Monstrosa**—This bears a large flower-spike surrounded by blooms and surmounted by one gigantic flower-cup. Fine mixed, 3d.

Sow in Autumn and Spring.

## DODECATHEON (Giant Cyclamen), H.P.

**Clevelandi**—One of the most charming of the many lovely spring flowers of Southern California, sending up flower stalks surmounted by beautiful cyclamen-like flowers of the loveliest shade of violet blue with yellow and black centres; thrives best in moist peaty soils and shade. 6d. Sow in Autumn.

## DRACÆNA, G.P.

**Finest mixed**—A fine family of ornamental leaved greenhouse and glasshouse plants; raise in glass frame with heat. 1/.

## ECHINOCYSTIS.

**Lobata**—Hardy fast growing climber with very pretty seed pods, large seeds; to be sown in the open ground in Autumn. 30 to 50 ft., useful for quick effects. 6d.

**EDELWEISS** (Gnaphalium leontopodium), H.P., 6 in.

An everlasting of great interest and beauty, very like our Australian Flannel Flower of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, and of the Darling ranges in West Australia. It is difficult to raise from seed, and I am sorry I cannot advise upon it. If any readers of this can procure me good sound fresh seed of our native Flannel Flower I should like to hear from them. 6d.



**ERYTHRINA** (the Coral Tree), H.H.P.

**Christi Galli**—Shrub, 8 to 10 ft. Superb sub-tropical plant with magnificent branches of crimson scarlet coral-like flowers. Sow in Spring 6d.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (California Poppy), H.A.

**Maritima**—Silvery grey foliage, beautifully cut, bears large shining canary yellow flowers with orange centres. The scent of the Escholtzia is unpleasant. 3d.

**EUPATORIUM**, H.P.—3 ft.

**Fraseri**—Fine white flowers for florists' work. 3d.

**EUPHORBIA**, H.H.A.

**Heterophylla**—3 to 5 ft.; known as Fire on the Mountain, Mexican Fire Plant, Annual Poinsettia, and Painted Leaf. An annual, forming bushy plants 3 to 5 ft. high, with highly ornamental leaves, which become flared with dark fire scarlet, leaving only a slight tint of green. Easy of cultivation, growing in places fully exposed to the sun, which brightens and hastens the coloring; it can also be grown in pots and moved about at pleasure, and interspersed with palms, &c., the effect is fine. Sow in Spring. 3d.

**Marginata** (Snow on the Mountain)—3 ft. Elegantly veined and margined with white; a fine companion to the above. Sow in Spring. 3d.

**EUCALYPTUS**.

**Ficifolia** (the Scarlet-flowering Gumtree)—A well-grown tree of this in full bloom is a gorgeous sight; it is easily raised. 1/.

**FRAGARIA**, H.P.

**Indica**—Beautiful little plant for hanging baskets, bearing small scarlet strawberries. 3d.

**FREESIA**.

**Mixed**—These well known white and yellow flowered bulbs with their delicious perfume may easily be raised from seed in pots, and bloom the first year; they germinate better in a cool glasshouse than outside. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

**FORGET-ME-NOT** (See *Myosotis*).**GAILLARDIA**, H.P.—1 to 1½ ft.

**Picta Lorenziana**, fl. pl.—Finest double varieties, mixed, 3d.

**Grandiflora**—Fine large-flowering, mixed singles. 3d. Newest single sorts, from named flowers. 6d.

There are very few flowers indeed that for a little attention will flower so persistently and so satisfactorily as the large flowered single Gaillardia. The new single sorts are especially fine. They bloom during 8 or 9 months continuously.

Sow in Autumn or

**GAURA**, H.P.—3 ft.

**Lindheimeri**, bears handsome white flowers with pink calyx, on an elegantly-branched spike. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

**GENISTA**, H. SHRUB.—8 to 10 ft.

**Genista monosperma pendula**.—The Cape Broom is fast becoming a favorite for its graceful pendulous streamers of pure white bloom, that may be likened to a bridal veil when the shrub is in full flower; easily grown, and flowering the second season from seed if well looked after. One of the handsomest flowering shrubs in cultivation. 6d. pkt.; sow in Autumn.

**GLADIOLUS**.

**Groff's Seedling Bulbs**, one year old. 3s. per doz. bulbs.

**GLOXINIA**, G.P.

**Hybrida grandiflora punctata**—Grand tigred and spotted. In Benary's original pictorial pkts., 1/6

**Hybrida grandiflora, Defiance** (The Scarlet Gloxinia)—A beautiful new variety, with large rich flowers of an intense glowing scarlet; true from seed. 1/6 pkt.

**Crassifolia erecta, Benary**—Superb mixture of erect flowering varieties, very effective. 1/.

**Crassifolia erecta, "Emperor Frederick"**—Fiery scarlet, the margins of the petals occupied by a clearly defined pure white band, superb variety, true from seed. Pictorial packet, 1/6. Sow in Spring.

**GODETIA**, H.A.—½ to 1½ ft.

**Mixed**—Semi-dwarf. 3d.

**Finest Mixed** of named sorts, 3d.

**GOMPHOCARPUS**, H.P.—1 ft.

**Arborescens**—Handsome little plant, with lovely waxy Hoya-like flowers, pure white, with tinted centre. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

**GOURDS**, H.H.A. CLIMBERS—8 or 10 ft.

**Ornamental, mixed**—Interesting climbing plants, bearing melon-like fruits of all shapes, colors and sizes. They dry up inside, leaving the hard shell intact. 3d.

**Nest Egg**—These are pure white in color, and about the size and shape of a hen's egg, and are most useful as cheap unbreakable nest eggs. 3d. Sow in Spring.

**GRASSES** (Ornamental).

**Coix Lachrymae aurea zebrina**, H.P.—1ft. A handsome striped leaved variety of the old Job's tears grass, fine for pot culture. 3d.

**Arundo Donax Variegata**.—6d.

**Eragrostis**, H.A.—Mixed, light feathery, graceful. 3d.

**Elymus condensatus**, H.P.—Very fine. 3d.

**Eulalia Japonica fol. vittata**—Striped white. 6d.

**Eulalia Jap. Zebrina**—Barred yellow. 6d.

**Eulalia or Miscanthus Nepalense**—The Himalaya fairy grass. 1/.

The Eulalias are perhaps the most ornamental of all perennial grasses after the Pampas grasses. The striped and barred varieties are particularly fine for their foliage; the Nepalense for its plumes. 2/- per plant has been asked for Vittata and Zebrina. Plants of Fairy grass are not yet to be bought.



## GRASSES (continued)—

**Erianthus Ravennae**, H.P.—A grand ornamental grass with fine violet brown plumes. 3d.

**Gymnothrix japonica**, H.P.—5 or 6 ft. Grand ornamental perennial grass, presenting a striking effect on lawns and borders. 3d.

**Gynerium jubatum**, H.P.—8 to 10 ft. This is the magnificent pink plumed Pampas grass. 3d.

In some spots, owing probably to a lack of iron in the soil, the Pink Pampas loses most of its pink color.

**Gynerium**—Six sorts for 1/.

**Hordeum Jubatum**, H.A.—1½ ft. Silky purplish plumes. 3d.

**Isolepis gracilis**—A charming decorative grass with slender, bright green, drooping foliage, which entirely hides the pot. Much used as a border to greenhouse and conservatory plants. 6d.

**Panicum sulcatum** (The Palm Grass)—Palm formed and most elegant. 3d.

**Panicum virgatum**, 3d.

**Pennisetum villosus** (Tassel Grass), H.P.—Like white tassels on long stems; will grow anywhere; fine for decorative work. 3d.

**Stipa Elegantissima**, H.P. 3d.

**Stipa pennata** (Feather Grass), H.P. 3d.

Both of these are fine perennials, ornamental in the border, and very useful for their beautiful feathery silvery flower spikes.

**Tricholaena atropurpurea** (Ruby Grass, or Natal Red Top Grass), H.P.—This produces an exquisitely pretty feathery pink plume, and in great and long-continued abundance, but unfortunately shakes out even when gathered early, so that it is better for mixing with cut flowers or arranging simply by itself in a slender vase in water. 3d.

**Uniola Latifolia**, H.P.—3d.

## GYPSOPHILA.

**Elegans**—White, H.A. 3d.

**Muralis**—Rose, H.A. 3d.

Both are excellent for cutting, easily grown, dwarf, and well fitted for edgings, rockeries, &c., and are exceedingly pretty.

**Paniculata**, H.P.—3 ft. "Baby's breath" it is called in America. 3d.

**Paniculata**—Dwarf, compact, 1 ft. 3d.

Wherever cut flowers are in demand, bouquets made, or vases filled, this little flower will prove of decided merit; the tiny blossoms of pure white literally cover the plant, and the wiry stems are so much angled that they are held apart, over and above the foliage, like a veil of white lace. The same magical effect of frost-like white is imparted to all collections of cut flowers where Gypsophila is freely used. 3d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

## HABLITZIA.

**Tannoides**—A fine perennial climber. 3d.

## HELIANTHUS.

(Sunflower), H.H.A. and PER.—3 to 12 ft.

**Argyrophyllus**—Ornamental silver leaved, pyramidal growth, small flowers. 3d.

## HELIANTHUS (continued)—

**Cucumerifolius**—3 ft. Dwarf growing, handsome variety, producing an immense quantity of small flowers, fine for cutting. 3d.

**Dwarf**—Double, 3 ft. Double yellow. 3d.

**Dwarf**—Variegated green and yellow foliage; a most handsome variety. 3d.

**Globosus fistulosus, fl. pl.**—5 ft. Enormous double flowers of a saffron yellow color; a fine variety. 3d.

This variety is nothing like so fine as the New Chrysanthemum-flowered Sunflower—see Novelties for 1898.

**Sulphur Gem or Primrose**—One of the handsomest of all the single Sunflowers. 3d.

## HELIOTROPE, H.P.—2 ft.

There is no one but admires the Heliotrope for its delicious scent, its lovely blooms and long continued flowering. For cutting it is everywhere most highly esteemed; Seedlings flower the first year. Sow in Autumn or Spring. Protect the young plants under glass or other shelter the first winter if raised in Autumn. 3d.

**New large flowering**—Finest mixed seed of the choicest new large flowered named sorts. 6d.

## HELLEBORE, H.M.

**Grand new hyb ids.** 6d.

## HEUCHERA, H.P.

**Sanguinea**—A grand novelty of recent introduction, bearing spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, exquisite for cutting. Sow in Autumn. 6d.

This seems to have been difficult to raise by some of my customers. Some who have raised it are enthusiastic over it.

## HIBISCUS.

**Double**, H.P.—Various colors. These are all Tree Hibiscus and grow to a height of several feet. 3d.

**Rosella, subdarifa**, H.A.—3 ft. 6d.

This is grown considerably in Queensland, and from the young fleshy red seed pod is made the well-known "Rosella jam" of Queensland, the flavor and color of which is very much indeed like red currant jam; it is used also for pickles, jellies, sauces, &c., and for coloring other jams. Being a sub-tropical plant, it will not ripen in the Southern colonies, unless grown first under glass and planted out after frost, and then well fed and watered.

## HOLLYHOCK, H.P., 5 to 6 ft.

**Chater's Choicest Double Mixed** 6d.

**Double Mixed English Varieties.** 3d.

**Double English White.** 3d.

**Double English Yellow.** 3d.

## HUMULUS, H.H.A.

**Japonicus variegata**—10 ft. A beautiful annual climber with handsomely cut green leaves splashed with white. Fine for small trellises, fences, rockeries, &c. 3d.



## HUMULUS (continued)—

**Japonicus lutescens**—Yellow leaved variety, a recent introduction, affording with its rich yellow foliage a fine contrast to the above when planted together. 3d. Sow in Spring after frosts.

## IPOMÆA.

**Imperialis**—New Giant Japanese Morning Glories.

In the early Autumn of 1897 I grew and bloomed a large number of plants of these, with a view to test them, from firms in Japan, America, and Europe. One sample only proved satisfactory and quite up to the catalogue description; from this firm I then obtained my stock for last year's distribution, and this Autumn the seeds have quite disappointed me, and also, I am afraid, those of my customers who bought it. I shall not therefore offer it this season. I should like to hear if any of those who bought of me have had better results.

**White Tassel**—Fringed double. This is very pretty. 3d.

**Purpurea, fl. pl.**—These are double tassel-like flowers of various pretty shades, and will be much admired when climbing over fences, poles, bushes, &c., in the garden; they are profuse bloomers. 6d.

**Carmen Silva variegata.** 3d.

**Horsfalliæ, H.H.P.**—Lovely pink clusters of bell-shaped flowers. 6d.

**Huberi fol. var., H.H.A.**—Various colors, spotted and marbled foliage; handsome, if only for its foliage. 3d.

**Mexicana grandiflora alba** (the Mexican Moon flower)—A perennial Ipomæa of very rapid growth, with immense pure white blooms, fragrantly scented, borne in great profusion and remaining open from midnight to mid-day, and all day if cloudy. The flowers and foliage both vary in form on different plants, some blooms being perfectly round, others scalloped, and yet others star-shaped. The seed of this one is large and very hard, it will be best to file barely through the shell and soak over night before planting. 6d.

**Leari, H.H.P.**—This Ipomæa bears clusters of the most lovely lapislazuli blue flowers with faint pink rays and of a wonderfully delicate texture; the blossoms often measure 5 to 6 inches across. 6d.

**The Noonday Glory** (*Ipomæa sinuata*)—A lovely and graceful climber. The vines are slender. The leaves are deeply cleft and cut; the flowers are open, bell-shaped, borne in clusters—color, pure white with wine-red throats; they open at sunrise and close at sunset, and are followed by very ornamental seed capsules. Although a tender perennial vine, yet it will bloom the first season from seed if started early; the seeds should be soaked in warm water until they swell before sowing. Sow in Spring after frost. 6d.

None of the Ipomæas should be sown outside until after the frost is g.

## IRIS (Flag).

**Finest German mixed**—A packet of this seed will give to the buyer, who is patient enough to wait two seasons for the seedlings to bloom, a good variety of colors and shades of the familiar Blue Flag flower. Sow Autumn. 3d.

**Kempfaeri** (the Gorgeous Japanese Iris), H.P.—This Japanese section of the Iris family contains the most brilliant and gorgeously marked and colored sorts in existence; many of them are of enormous size. They love swampy soil and plenty of water. 6d.

## KENNEDYA, H.P.

**Nigricans**—40 ft. Our well known and popular hardy evergreen native creeper. Its rapid growth and wonderful hardiness should give it a place wherever a good thick impenetrable evergreen screen is wanted. It will cover a screen 20 ft. high in two or three years if well watered. The flowers are quite inconspicuous, being yellow and black. I know of nothing in the whole range of evergreen climbers to beat our native *K. nigricans* for the above purpose. It will climb 40 or 50 ft. if encouraged. Soak seed in warm water overnight and plant in a hole of good soil where wanted permanently, or sow in a box of fine soil with fibrous matter in it 3 or 4 inches apart, so the seedlings can be taken up with the soil nearly whole and planted. 6d.

**Monophylla lilacina**—15 ft. This also is a native evergreen. The leaves are rather prettier than the *Nigricans*, but its great beauty consists in its perfect cloud of the loveliest lilac blue flowers drooping gracefully, and covering the screen or pillar on which it is growing with a lilac sheet. It is in bloom from June till August, Winter months, when its rare beauty is extremely valued. Though a lovely evergreen climber, it is not to be compared with the *Nigricans* for making a dense growth. Its bloom is its glory. 6d.

Both stand heat and drouth splendidly. One packet of each of these Kennedys for 9d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

## LATHYRUS.

**Odoratus, H.A.**—See Sweet Peas.

**Latifolius** (Perennial Pea), H.P.

**Latifolius alba**—Pure snowy white, where well grown producing long stems with as many as a dozen pure white flowers upon them; grand for cutting. 6d.

**Latifolius splendens**—Rose colored. 3d.

**Rotundifolius**—Fine copper red. 3d.

**Splendens californicus**—"The Pride of California." A splendid hardy perennial pea, with fine foliage and a profusion of large pea-shaped blossoms of deep, rich, velvety crimson in clusters of ten or more. The buds are a charming rose pink, and the contrast of buds and blossoms is most pleasing. No description can do justice to this lovely climber; it draws forth expressions of admiration from all who see it. 6d.

All the above are hardy perennial climbers of easy growth, and though not spreading easily, they will spring up again even if dug under. The tints of the colored ones are wonderfully delicate when grown in the shade. These perennials sometimes, but wrongly, called everlasting peas, deserve to be better known, as they are such perfect vase and bouquet flowers. They begin to bloom the second season from sowing. They are not scented.

## LARKSPUR, H.A.

**Double**—Branching, fine mixed. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

## LAVENDER.

**Lavendula vera**—The delightful old scented plant so familiar to all; the flower stems are made up into lavender sticks with ribbons, and the flowers sewn up in muslin or other bags to lay amongst the household linen. It is hardy everywhere. 3d.



**LAVATERA, H.P.**

**Arborea, fol. var.**—(The Variegated Tree Mallow).—6 ft. Easily grown hardy perennial, presenting a tropical effect with its great leaves blotched with creamy white. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

**LINUM, H.A.**

**Grandiflorum roseum** (Flax).—1 ft. Bright rose; one of the brightest flowers grown. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

**LOBELIA, H.A.**

Mixed in great variety.—6 in. 3d.

**Speciosa, Crystal Palace, H.A.**—Dark Blue. 3d.

**White Lady, H.A.**—Pure white, most beautiful. 3d.

**Star of Ischl**—Deep azure. 3d.

**Cardinalis, H.P.**—2 ft. Brilliant scarlet spikes of bloom 8 inches long. 6d.

Sow in Autumn or Spring.

**LUPIN, H.P.**

**Polyphyllus, H.P.**—This family of Lupins contains a variety of pretty colors, and produces fine spikes of bloom a foot long. Fine for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

**President Cleveland, H.A.**—Double, various colors. 3d.

**LYCHNIS.**

**Haageana hybrida**—Mixed colors. Usually grown as annuals; of dwarf bushy habit, bearing flowers an inch or more across in continuous succession until frost; the colors are particularly pleasing and effective, from white to rich scarlet and many shades of pink; 1 ft. 3d.

**Viscaria splendens**—1½ ft. high and bearing panicles of beautiful rose colored bloom. 3d.

The Lychnis are most valuable hardy Summer blooming perennial plants of easy growth, and the blooms (they bear the first year of sowing) are highly prized for cutting. It resembles the Verbena very much in form. Sow in Autumn.

**MANDEVILLEA, H.P.—20 ft.**

**Suaveolens**—One of our most beautiful evergreen perennial climbers, of very rapid growth, and producing great numbers of clusters of snow white delicately scented flowers, useful for bouquets. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

**MARTYNIA, H.H.A.**

**Mixed**—Luxuriant growing annuals bearing spotted Gloxinia-like flowers emitting a strong musky odor. The young tender seed pods are used for pickles; when dry the ripe pods present the appearance of miniature elephants' heads and tusks, about 3 or 4 inches long, and are most interesting curiosities. Sow in Spring after frost. 3d.

**MARIGOLD (Tagetes), H.H.A.**

**Dwarf**—Double, mixed. 3d.

**Tall**—Double, mixed. 3d.

**Legion of Honor**—Very handsome and striking variety for bedding, very compact, golden yellow, with large purple blotch on each petal. 3d.

**MARIGOLD (continued)—**

**El Dorado**—Immense flowers, 10 to 14 inches around, exceedingly double, quilled like a Dahlia, primrose, lemon, orange, and golden shades; 3 ft. 3d.

El Dorado is an African Marigold, the others are French. They are half hardy, and should not be sown in the open till frosts are over; they are wonderfully showy, profuse and long continued bloomers. Sow all above in Spring.

**Calendula, H.A., Meteor**—Beautiful double yellow flowers striped with pale lemon. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

It is the Calendula or ordinary hardy garden Marigold from which the "Calendula" sold by chemists for cuts, burns, abrasions of the skin, &c., is made. To make it get a clean empty pickle bottle, fill it up quite tightly with the Marigold flower heads, then pour brandy in till full and leave to infuse for a week or two. A bottle of this should be in every house, stable, factory, &c., for it is one of the most rapid healing remedies known, especially for cuts; a few drops are poured over the wound.

**MATRICARIA.**

**Alba plenissima** (Double White Feverfew)—Bushy annual garden plant, bearing quantities of white double button-like flowers, useful for cutting. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.

**Tom Thumb, H.P.**—Neat little bushes, only a few inches high and covered all Summer long with masses of pretty ball-shaped white flowers. 3d.

The Matricaria flower is very like that of the old fashioned Chamomile. The yellow Golden Ball is a pretty novelty.

**MAURANDYA, H.P.**

Fine mixed colors; a beautiful, hardy, graceful, evergreen climber with Foxglove-like flowers. 3d.

**MIGNONETTE (Reseda odorata), H.A.**

**New Crimson Giant**—New, very fine. 6d.

**Urania**—A fine new variety with abundant and beautiful foliage of spreading habit, and producing grand panicles of bloom blood red in color; it is claimed by the introducers to surpass all the best varieties of the popular old flower yet introduced. 6d.

**Miles Spiral**—A fine strong growing, fragrant, profuse blooming kind; white flowers. 3d.

**Dwarf Golden Queen**—A very distinct dwarf growing sort of pyramidal habit and yellow color. 3d.

**Gabrielle**—A fine new sort with large strong spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers; hardy and vigorous in growth. 3d.

**Pumila erecta, H.P.**—A very dwarf, compact variety; one of the best for pots. 3d.

**Robusta**—Bearing large strong spikes. 3d.

**Victoria**—Dark red, an extra bright color. 3d.

The Mignonette does not transplant easily, and should be sown where it is to bloom. Bees are extremely fond of this flower, and being in bloom all the year round the Mignonette is one of the finest bee fodders known. Canaries are very partial to the seed, which forms so prolifically. It is in fact one of the old favorites and always will be. Seed of the above 8 sorts, separate 2/, or mixed 3d. Sow in Spring or Autumn.



**MINA, H.H.A.**

**Lobata**—10ft. climber. One of the prettiest of the later introductions in flowering annual climbers. Seeds germinate in 4 or 5 days, and in a few short weeks the lovely and prettily shaped foliage is enhanced by a mass of bloom, opening with bright red buds that turn to orange-yellow, and when quite open, to a creamy white. It is a charming little climber, and has given satisfaction everywhere. I have found that plants sown inside in July, and transplanted later, were no more forward in February than those sown in the open in November and December; The Mina Lobata needs plenty of water, and when given this will climb from 15 to 20 ft., and if trained well will make a wall or pillar of blazing color for a month or two in Autumn. It is probable that where severe and early frosts occur this plant will not bloom. I particularly recommend it to all; if it has not done well in some places it is not the fault of the plant. Sow in open in October and November. 6d.

**MIMULUS.**

**Tigrinus grandfl.** (The Monkey Flower), "**Queen's Prize**."—Large flowered dwarf varieties, measuring from 2 to 3 inches across, of the richest purple, crimson, yellow, and ruby colors, and exquisitely mottled. Sow from March to May, and August to September. The seeds are very fine, barely cover them when sowing; give light and air, but keep them out of the sun. 6d.

**Mochatus**, Herb. per.—The well known Musk plant, A great favorite for pot and window box culture. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

**MOMORDICA, H.P.**

**Involuerata**—6 ft. See recent introductions. 6d.

**MYOSOTIS** (Forget-Me-Not), H.P.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft.

**Alpestris dwarf Victoria**—This is a pretty dwarf form that makes a globe-shaped little plant covered with umbels of large bright sky blue flowers, and remaining a very long time in bloom. 6d.

**Alpestris**—Blue. The popular old garden Forget-me-not. 1 ft. 3d.

**Dissitiflora**—Large bright sky blue flowers, early in flower, and blooming almost continually, the finest variety of Myosotis. 6d.

Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**MUSA ENSETE.**

**Magdala**—The New Abyssinian Banana plant. Packet of six seeds, 6d.

Of all majestic plants for sub-tropical gardening effects the Musa, and especially this new one, is the most imposing. They are astonishingly rapid growers when well started. The seed can be sown in Autumn or Spring.

*American Gardening*, January 8, 1898, gives the following directions:—"To grow Musa Ensete from seed, sow where a temperature of 90 degrees bottom heat can be had; it makes no difference which side of the seed may be down. Cover with about one inch light soil, keep moist, and if the seed is good germination should take place in two or five weeks. Start them in a soil about two parts loam to one leaf mould and enough sand to lighten it up. The soil must be light and well drained in order that the roots may be kept moist by copious watering without getting the soil soggy."

**NASTURTIIUM, H.H.A.**

**Tropæolum**—Tall sorts, fine mixed. 6 ft. 3d.

**Lobbianum**—Tall sorts, fine mixed. 10 ft. 3d.

**NASTURTIIUM** (continued)—

**Tom Thumb**—Dwarf, fine mixed.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft. 3d.

" Golden leaved, scarlet flowers. 3d.

" **Terra Cotta**. 3d.

**GERMAN COLLECTIONS OF NAMED SORTS.**

8 varieties of **Lobbianum** for 1/.

8 varieties of **Tom Thumb** for 1/.

The Nasturtium is one of the most popular and easily grown of our annuals, and a universal favorite for the tropical brilliancy of its flowers; splendid for decorating the table. The Lobbianum produces unusually vivid and brilliant colors, and in much greater profusion than the others. They are splendid for trellises, arbors, rock-work, &c. The old sorts have been quite eclipsed by the lovely Gunter's hybrids. See Novelties. Sow in Spring after the danger of frosts is over.

**NEMESIA.**

**Strumosa Suttoni**—See recent introductions. 6d.

**NIEREMBERGIA.**

**Gracilis**, H.P.—6 in. A graceful plant bearing a profusion of lilac and white flowers, capital for hanging baskets, rockeries, &c. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

**NICOTIANA.**

**Fol. var.**—The variegated foliage Tobacco plant, one of the finest ornamentals. 6d.

**NYMPHÆA, H.H.P.**

**Nymphæa zanzibarensis**, H.H.P.—Water Lilies, Rose and blue. See recent introductions. 6d.

**PANSY** (*Viola tricolor*), H.A.

**Benary's Fine Mixture** of over 30 named sorts. 3d.

Superb mixture of **Bugnot**, **Odier**, and **Cassier**. 1/. This contains a very large proportion of lovely blotched and edged Pansies, with well defined borders; it is a fine strain.

**Diamond Strain**—Grown by Goodell, the American seedsman, and containing, as I have proved, a grand collection of fine flowers. 1/.

**Bath's Empress**—An English strain, containing an extra choice mixture. 1/.

**English Prize**—Saved from the finest prize collection in the Kingdom, and saved direct from prize plants. 1/6.

**Bugnot's Exhibition Strain**—A splendid prize flower strain. 1/6.

**Cassier's 5-blotched extra**. 1/.

" **Hortensia**—Red (new). 6d.

**Benary's Non plus ultra**—Claimed by him to be the richest mixture ever sent, and containing the blotched and giant varieties in greatest proportion. 6d.

**Trimardeau Giant**—Fine mixed. 6d.

" " Yellow, with large black eye. 3d.

" " White, with purple eye. 3d.

" " Black; King of the blacks. 6d.

" " **Snowflake**—Pure white. 6d.

**President Carnot**—(New.) Strikingly beautiful, pure white petals, each marked with a deep violet blotch. 6d.

**Coquette de Poissy**—(New.) A new French variety of a distinct mauve color. 3d.

**Gypsy Queen**—(New.) A very distinct and striking color of a deep terra-cotta or bronze, slightly tinted with purple, very free blooming. 6d.



## PANSY (continued)—

**Peacock**—Lovely steel-blue, and lustrous metallic shades. 6d.

**Cardinal**—This gives some of the brightest red shades known among pansies. 3d.

**Candidissima**—Snow white. 3d.

**Faust**—Deep velvety black. 3d.

**Lord Beaconsfield**—A very notable and favorite blue Pansy, shading nearly to white at the edges. 3d.

**Emperor William**—Ultramarine blue. 3d.

**Emperor Frederick**—Blue, new, dark red, bordered orange-scarlet. 3d.

**Pure Yellow**, without eye. 3d.

**Light Blue**, nearly skyblue. 3d.

12 of above sorts (my selection), 2s.

**German Collections** of 24 sorts for 3/6

The pansy, because of its ease of culture, wonderful variety of colors and markings, length of blooming, &c., has long endeared itself to thousands of householders in Australia. Though an annual, it can be grown on from season to season, though by far the best results are obtained by yearly plantings, as the flowers become small and insignificant on the old plants. With care in watering and shading, pansy seed can be grown all the Summer through, so that a succession of plantings can always be made. They love plenty of water, and a strong, rich soil, not too loose and sandy, but well drained. If the bloom is kept well picked off for the first few weeks of flowering, the plants will spread to bushes 2ft. across and 6 or 8 ins. high, and be covered with bloom for months. Give plenty of water, they will stand the very worst heat of midsummer in the open, and bloom profusely, too.

## PALMS.

**Livistonia Sinensis** or **Latania borbonica**, The Chinese Fan Palm. 6d. per dozen

**Chamaerops excelsa** (Fortunei). 3d. per packet

" **humilis**. 3d. per packet.

**Kentia Belmoreana**. 6d. "

" **Fosteriana**. 6d. "

The Kentias are natives of Lord Howe's Island, and they and all of those catalogued here are fine ornamental palms well suited for pot plants, in fact these varieties are among the most universally used palms for the purpose, standing a deal of neglect, and making a grand show when properly attended to. Weak liquid manure occasionally is beneficial to all of these.

**Washingtonia filifera** or **California Fan Palm**.—3d. per dozen seeds; quotation for larger quantities on application.

These can be raised in the open quite easily, seeds planted in September being well up with only sun heat to develop them in 6 to 7 weeks. Two years from the seed will give you nice little plants for your inside decorating or for outside planting. Sow in a large pot, and when 2 or 3 months old, transplant to small ones for the first year. This is the most hardy of all the Palms, and will grow well wherever oranges and lemons can be grown. Magnolia Avenue, in Riverside, is lined for 7 miles with these Palms—15 to 20 ft. high when I saw them. Mildura and Renmark also have thousands of grand specimens, growing luxuriantly. Frosts that kill oranges leave these unhurt. Sow outside in September and October.

## PARDANTHUS.

**Sinensis** (Chinese Blackberry Lily)—A hardy and interesting plant whose beauty consists in its broad-shaped pale-green foliage, and handsome star-shaped flowers of rich orange, spotted with brown and purple. These are succeeded by clusters of fruit closely resembling the blackberry, which remain on the plant until hard frost. They make a handsome winter ornament when dried. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

PENNYROYAL (*Mentha pulegium*).

The deliciously scented little herb so well-known in Europe. 3d.

## PASSIFLORA.

**Gracilis** or the Fairy Passion Vine is a charming little annual from South America; it has pretty light green leaves, slightly lobed, the largest of which are 2 inches in width by 1½ in length; it is a very dainty pretty little thing, useful for hanging baskets or pots; will grow to a height of 5 or 6 feet out of doors; the flowers are white, measuring 1½ to 2 inches across and are like the flowers of *Passiflora Constance Elliott* in miniature; they are followed by seed fruits from 1 to 2 inches in length, which are at first light green, shaded greenish white; when ripe they turn a bright shining red and burst open, disclosing fiery scarlet seeds; the entire plant becomes covered with these fruits, and the effect is very pretty. It grows readily from seed, and the plants begin blooming when only 5 or 6 inches high. 6d.

**Edulis** or Passion Fruit—The popular fruit of the day. Easily grown. 3d.

**Lunata**—Climber. Bears beautiful white flowers profusely; the ripe fruit resembles in form and color a blue plum. Packet of 25 seeds, 6d.

## PETUNIA, H.P.—1 ft.

**Hybrida**—First quality finest mixed single. 3d.

**Double Striped and Blotched Benary's Inimitable**—Choicest Mixed; about 25 per cent. of double flowers, in pictorial packets. 1/6

**Double Fringed**—Large flowered, producing from 30 to 35 per cent. of plants with charming double fringed flowers, quality unsurpassed. In Benary's pictorial packets. 2/

**Ruffled Giants**—"This is an entirely new strain originating in California, of incomparable size, luxuriance and beauty. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 5 to 6 inches across. The great variety of colors, blotchings, stripings, and veinings make fantastic and beautiful combinations,—some with deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins; the colors also run to delicate shades." This is the grower's description. 1/.

**Superbissima**—Finest mixed. 1/6

" **intus aurea**. 1/6

The Superbissima strain of Petunias is remarkable for the immense size of its single flowers as well as for the wonderful markings of the broad open throat. It is not as free blooming as the double fringed and blotched, but is a strong grower. The S. Intus Aurea is golden throated. Don't let the season pass without trying this strain, it will bring you prizes in the Single Petunia section if you are an exhibitor.



## PETUNIA (continued)—

**Maculata**—Single striped and blotched fringed varieties. Extra fine. 1/.

**Venosa**—Single fringed and charmingly veined. 1/.

The above single fringed Petunias combine extreme elegance of form, with great diversity of delicate and charming colors. The above are all Benary's strains of seed, except the Ruffled Giant, and thoroughly trustworthy. The fragrance and charming colors of the Petunias, combined with their persistent blooming, make them quite indispensable. Sow from March to April, and August to October.

## PELARGONIUM, H. H. P.—1 to 2 ft.

**Zonale and Inquinans**—Mixed. 3d.

**Zonale**—Mixed, from named sorts. 6d.

**Variegated foliage**—mixed, from named sorts. 1/.

These are as easily grown from seed as Zinnias, and if well and strongly grown the first season will flower and make stronger plants than cuttings. Sow in frame, or house, in Autumn or outside in Spring.

## PERILLA, H. A.—1½ ft.

**Nankinensis**—A most valuable foliage plant, with its deep mulberry-colored leaves. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

**Nankinensis fol. variegatis**—Variegated foliage. 1/.

## PHACELIA, H. A.—1½ ft.

**Tanacetifolia**—This hardy, and easily grown blue flower is known also as the Californian Bee Fodder Plant, owing to its being so largely used for that purpose. Each plant forms a bush 18 in. to 2 ft. high, and 2 or 3 ft. across, and is in constant and profuse bloom for many months. Flowers blue. 3d.

## PHASEOLUS.

**Caracalla** (or Snail Vine)—A handsome perennial climber, with clusters of singularly shaped flowers of violet-blue and white, exquisitely fragrant. They resemble the spiral curls of a snail's shell in contour, and are curious in form as an orchid. A very profuse summer bloomer. The plant is best cut back part way each year, as it rests during Winter. Sow in Spring after frost is over. 3d.

## PHLOX, H. P.—1 ft.

**Drummondii**—Finest mixed, of all sorts. 3d.

“ **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed, richest variety of colors, and most effective. 3d.

**Pansy Park Prize Strain**—6d.

This is claimed to be unequalled by any strain in the world in size, form, and variety of colors. It has been awarded the FIRST PRIZE many times at the Shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. It is made up of a mixture of 30 fine sorts.

**Double Sorts**—These I have discontinued to catalogue as my tests of them did not satisfy me, and they do not compare for beauty with the singles.

**Stellata splendens**—New brilliant scarlet, with large, pure white, star-shaped eye, exceedingly handsome. 3d.

**Coccinea**—Deep scarlet, most brilliant. 3d.

**Drummondii cuspidata** (Star Phlox)—Mixed. 3d.

## PHLOX (continued)—

**Nana compacta Delicata**—Lovely rosy salmon. 6d.

“ “ **Snowball**—Pure white. 6d.

“ “ **Fireball**—Brilliant scarlet. 6d.

## Above Mixed—6d.

If there is a fault about the tall phloxes it is that they become straggly and sprawl about and need cutting back closely to renew them. The Nana compacta, or Dwarf compact, are free from this fault, and still the stems are long enough for cutting. The Snowball is the purest white I have seen in phloxes, it is a perfect snow white.

**Drummondii hortensiflora**—Mixed. 3d.

**Decussata**, H. P.—Newest hybrids. 3d.

“ **nana**—Dwarf, newest hybrids. 6d.

Hardly any class of flowers can exceed the Phloxes in charm of color, so bright and showy, so long-continued and profuse in bloom, and withal so lasting when cut, that they cannot be left out of the smallest garden. The more you cut these flowers the better they bloom.

The grandiflora, or large flowered sorts, are specially fine. Cuspidata is most charming with its pretty starry blooms. Nana compacta is a dwarf variety, forming little compact bushes about 6 in. high, covered with flowers; it is splendid for beds, edging or pot culture. Snowball and Fireball are extremely effective in masses. Hortensiflora is the most profuse blooming of all the phloxes, it grows to 8 or 9 inches. The double phloxes will be found well worth trying, the white especially. Decussata is the perennial Phlox, the seed germinates very slowly. This plant produces lovely spikes of bloom, from 6 in. to a foot long, of various shades. It is better suited to the colder districts than the warm plains. Like the pansy, the annual Phloxes can be sown all the year round.

## PHYSALIS, H. A.

**Edulis**—The Cape Gooseberry, so well known to most people. The fruit makes a rich highly flavored jam, unlike any other fruit in character; and their pleasant acidity is much appreciated when eaten fresh. 3d.

**Franchetti**—The Chinese Lantern plant. (New.) 6d.

## PHYSIANTHUS.

**Albens** (Cruel Plant)—This extraordinary plant is a most beautiful and vigorous growing perennial climber with exquisitely scented white flowers, which attract all the moths in their neighborhood, and then kill them by holding them as in a vice till dead. A Sydney firm says—“We have seen hundreds of moths killed within a single night, and a few of these vines planted round a residence would, no doubt, do a great deal towards clearing these pests away.” In mild districts they may be sown any time, but in cold localities we would recommend Spring sowing. 6d.

## PLATYCODON, H. P.—2 ft.

**Grandiflora**—One of the many good things of late years supplied by Japan; the plants grow about 2 ft. high, and are covered all Summer with beautiful star-shaped Gladiolus-like white flowers. This is one of the best hardy herbaceous perennials we have, and well worthy of culture. 6d.

**Mariesi**—A beautiful hardy perennial bell-flower. The plants are compact, forming neat round bushes, which from December to March are covered with large, erect, bright blue flowers, frequently measuring 3 inches in diameter; height 15 inches. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 6d.



**POLYGONUM**, H.A.—8 to 10 ft.

**Oriente foliis variegatis**—Red flowers borne in spikes 7 to 8 inches long, in great numbers; foliage strikingly variegated with white. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 6d.

**POPPY** (*Papaver*), H.A.

**White Swan**—Bears pure white immense double flowers with fringed edges, of dwarf growth, exceedingly pretty. 3d.

**The Mikado**—Of pure white and brilliant crimson scarlet; large double flowers of quaint, artistic beauty, with petals deeply cut and fringed. 3d.

**The Shirley**—A new strain of marvellous beauty. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many of the flowers are edged with white. 3d.

**Japanese Pompone**—Mixed colors. Plants grow 1 ft. high, bearing great numbers of small, very double, beautiful flowers in a great variety of colors. 3d.

**Iceland Poppies** (*Papaver nudicaule*)—Although hardy perennials, these Poppies bloom the first season from Spring-sown seed. The fragrant, elegant, crushed satin-like flowers are produced in never-ceasing succession from the beginning of December till April. The flowers last quite a week if cut as soon as open. Mixed colors. 3d.

**Fine Mixture** of perennial varieties of all sorts and colors. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.

**POLYANTHUS**, (*Primula elatior*), H.P.

Finest large flowered, fancy, extra choice, mixed. 6d.

**Duplex**, or **Hose in Hose**. 1/.

Very beautiful varieties. Sow March to April, and August to October. These are fine either for pot culture or outside beds.

**PORTULACA**, H.H.A.

Brilliant dwarf annuals, only 6 inches high, luxuriating in warm situations, and blooming profusely from early Summer to Autumn. For low beds and masses of color, from Spring until frost, they are indispensable. Colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, &c. Finest mixed double. 6d.

They make perfectly gorgeous masses of color; the flowers of the double sorts remain open all day. Seeds from double Portulacas will not produce over 50 per cent. of double flowering plants. The singles should all be pulled out as soon as they show bloom, and if the bed is liable to have bare spots cut little branches from the double flowering plants and stick them in the ground; they will soon root and make fine plants. Soon your bed will be a mass of "little roses" that will amply repay your extra trouble. Sow in Spring after frost.

**PRIMULA**, H.H.P.

**Chinensis fimbriata**—Benary's first quality seed. This superb mixture will give great satisfaction. 1/6

**Finest Mixed Double**—This seed produces nearly all double flowers. In original pictorial packets. 1/6

**Auricula**—Finest mixed Belgian. Sow October to December. 1/. They will bloom all the Winter and few plants are so useful and satisfactory for a sunny window.

**Forbesii**—(See Recent Introductions). 1/

**PUERARIA**, H.P.

**Thunbergiana**—(Kudzu). 6d.

This is a very quick growing climber, with purplish violet flowers, similar to *Glycine*. The mealy roots are very nutritious, and are used by the Japanese under the name of Kudzu.

**PYRETHUM**, H.P.

**Cinerariæfolium**—1 ft. 3d.

The Californian Insect Powder Plant bears medium-sized single white long stemmed daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. Called Buhach in California.

**Roseum hybrid**—Double, from an extra choice collection. 1/.

These fine plants produce a great variety of beautiful flowers in all shades of crimson, carmine, rose, to pure white. The individual blooms are as double and finished as those of good Asters, which they resemble. As cut flowers for vases and table decoration, the blossoms are of the greatest value, and last in water longer than almost any other flower.

In addition to the early Summer display, the Pyrethrum if cut back in Summer, and encouraged to make vigorous growth will again flower profusely in Autumn.

**Roseum hybrid**—Mixed, double and single. 2 ft. 3d. The dried flowers are used for making insect powder.

**Parthenifolium aureum**—6 inches. 3d.

**Aureum cristatum**—See recent introductions. 6d.

The last two above are well known as "Golden Feather," and are principally used for edgings; the flower buds should be always nipped back if the edging is to be kept neatly. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**RANUNCULUS**, HERB. PER.

**Asiaticus superbissimus**—Splendid mixture of rich colors, single and double. 3d.

Sow in Autumn on well-drained soil. They will flower early in the Spring, and for many weeks make a splendid show in the garden, besides being very useful for vases and bouquets. The roots, or corms, should be lifted after flowering is done, when the foliage has dried off, and stored in a small box of dry sand till the next Autumn. A threepenny packet of this seed will give you a bed of rich mixed *Ranunculus* that would otherwise cost you many shillings. The ease with which they can be grown from seed will be a surprise to very many lovers of flowers. Seedlings raised in Spring and kept well watered will flower in Summer.

**RHODANTHE**, H.A.—1 ft. (Everlasting).

**Maculata fl. pl.**—Double, bearing very double satiny white flowers. 6d.

**Single Sorts**, fine mixed. 3d.

The Rhodanthe are natives of that land of lovely wild flowers, West Australia. They are the most exquisitely delicate and lovely of all the Everlastings. Fine for growing in pots. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**RHODOCHITON**, H.P.

**Volubile**—A quick-growing, soft-wooded climber, resembling *Lophospermum* somewhat in appearance. It is useful for verandah-posts, trellises, or places which it is undesirable to have covered in Winter. It is suitable for window or verandah boxes, as it does not attain a great size, and may be allowed to hang over the edge of the box or pot or to climb. At pruning time it may be cut away to almost any extent. Produces abundantly on long, graceful stems, flowers of a rich red claret color. 1/.



**ROMNEYA**, H.P.—4 ft.**Coulteri**—6d.

The Californian Tree Poppy, as this is called, forms a bush about 4 ft. high by 4 or 5 across, and bears its grand pure white blooms almost the year through. "Poached eggs" is the name by which this stately flower is in some places prosaically known. The great white crinkled petals, with the mass of yellow stamens in the centre, suggesting the homely name. The blooms are much prized for cutting, lasting well in water, and giving off a primrose-like scent. Sow in Autumn and Spring. The seed germinates slowly, taking nearly a year sometimes.

**SALPIGLOSSIS**, H.A.—2 ft.

**Grandiflora**—Largest-flowering, finest mixed. This is a mixture of extra fine large-flowered varieties. The colors embrace purple, yellow, blue, scarlet, brown, rose, &c. 3d.

The Salpiglossis is one of the most lovely of all the hardy annuals; the brilliant and rich velvety colors and the peculiarly veined and pencilled markings make a good bed of them a constant delight. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**SALVIA**, H.P.—2 to 3 ft.

**Farinacea**—Bears long downy white spikes with charming blue flowers. 3d.

**Farinacea alba**—White. 6d.

**Carduacea**—A beautiful new species from California bearing blue flowers with vermilion-colored anthers and most effective ornamental foliage. 3d.

**Patens**—The lovely well-known deep-blue Salvia. This and the Delphinium formosum are perhaps the finest blue colors known among hardy flowers. Patens makes a lovely pot plant, and is impatient of fierce sunshine. 6d.

**Splendens** ("Apple blossom")—The name well defines the lovely shade of pink to this fine Salvia. 6d.

**Splendens, Fine Mixed**—Various fine scarlet shades. 6d.

Though perennials, the Salvias will bloom the first year from seed, the Farinacea within six months of sowing. In some frosty districts they will be cut down each year, but start from the roots again in Spring. The flowers are exceedingly useful for cutting, while the foliage is also ornamental. Sow in Spring, or in pots in Autumn.

**SCABIOSA**, H.P.

**Connata**—Bears large, single, broad-petalled, fragrant flowers of a lovely soft lilac blue shade, on very long, wiry stems. It lasts nearly a fortnight in water; the elegant fringed petals being first unrolled, and then during several days the cushion in the centre slowly opening. One can form no real conception of its beauty from a knowledge of the common Scabious. 3d.

**Snowball**—A lovely double white. 3d.

**Major Victorlae**—Mixed. Fine, new, and grand class of tall Scabious. 3d.

The Scabious or "Pincushion" or "Mourning Bride," as it is variously called, is a very hardy, useful class of plants, easily raised, fine variety of colors; long blooming, lasting well when cut. They are perennials entitled to a place in every garden. Sow Autumn and Spring.

**SCHIZANTHUS**, H.A.—1 to 2 ft.

The "Butterfly Flower." An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of gay, butterfly-like blooms, beautifully marked and spotted. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each branch looks like an immense panicle of lovely bloom.

**Grahami**—Mixed, in red, orange, carmine, flesh color and lilac shades. 3d.

**Pinnatus**—Mixed. 3d.

"**roseus**—Delicate rose. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.

**SCHIZOPETALON**, H.A.—1 ft.

**Walkeri**—A pretty white annual with white flowers, very much cut and fringed, and a very distinct nutty scent. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.

**SENECIO**, H.P.

**Elegans**—Double Pompon, mixed, 6 to 9 inches. 3d.

A really beautiful, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing dense heads of double Cineraria-like flowers of various colors, including purple, crimson rose, terra-cotta, white, &c. 3d.

**SILENE** (Catchfly), H.A.

**Pendulina fl. pl.**—Rose-colored, double. 3d.

" " White, double. 3d.

The Silene is one of the prettiest, brightest, hardy annuals, and very free flowering. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**SOLANUM**

**Mors elephantum**—3d.

A new sort of Capsicum, of gigantic size, like an elephant's trunk. Not only is this an ornamental, but it is a useful sort also, its flesh is thick, and its flavor mild and pleasant. I have hearty recommendations of this novelty from colonial growers.

**Mixed**, all sorts. 3d.

Sow in Spring, as frost will cut this in many places.

**STATICE**, H.P.—1 to 2 ft.

**Dicksonii**—3d.

This is the lovely rose colored Statice that is so popular in many gardens. For weeks in Summer the plants are a mass of the lovely rosy feathery blooms. If plucked before the color is sun bleached, they are most excellent for indoor decoration, with Honesty flakes, Gypsophila or grasses.

**Caspia**—(New).

I would give an enthusiastic recommendation of this charming little plant to my customers. Its foliage is as fine as Lace Fern almost, and it will certainly become a great favorite for decorative purposes when it is known. I had it blooming this Summer, and its lilac blossom is as fairy-like, graceful, and airy as its foliage. It makes a lovely pot plant. 6d.

**Superba alba**, H.A. (New).—Delicate rose colored feathery spikes passing to white. Most charming. 6d.

**Incana hybrid nana** (dwarf)—Mixed colors, including light rose, dark rose, red and white. This mixture will give great satisfaction. 3d.



## STATICE (continued)—

**Latifolia** (See Lavender)—3d.

A most valuable species, having broad, smooth, beautiful foliage, and producing an immense head of delicate lilac flowers, so small and numerous as to resemble mist or spray of sea. The flowers remain in perfection for a long time on the plant, and when gathered and dried form an everlasting bouquet, the little flowers retaining their form and color perfectly. It is so exquisitely beautiful, so hardy, and so reliable, it should be in every collection.

**Spicata**—A dwarf hardy annual, producing long spikes of puce-colored everlasting flowers. 1 ft. 3d.

**Suworowi**—Rather taller than the preceding; flowers bright-rose color; valuable for winter bouquets. 3d.

These are all of easy culture. If sown in Autumn the *young* plants may be cut by frost if your district is a frosty one, although the *old* plants will stand it easily. Sow in Spring, to be safe, and plant out when 2 or 3 inches high, and keep watered till well grown.

**STENACTIS**, H.P.

**Speciosa**—Large, showy, violet-purple flowers with yellow centres; most useful for cutting. 3d.

**STEVIA**, H.A.—1½ ft.

**Serrata**—In great favor for cutting for bouquets; bears highly scented heads of small pure white flowers, of very graceful appearance. It is grown both in beds and flowered in pots. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

**STREPTOCARPUS**.

**New hybrids** (Veitch's)—1/.

**STOCKS**, H.A.—1 ft. to 2½ ft.

**Double, large-flowering, Ten-Week**—Mixed, brilliant colors only. 3d.

**Colossal Perfection** (Ten Week)—Mixed. 6d.

This magnificent strain is without a rival for open ground planting, attaining a height of 2½ ft. The spikes of bloom are very long, and the individual flowers are enormous in size and very double. This strain of Stocks has given such undoubted satisfaction that I am now offering 8 of the best colors separately, as well as the mixed and the collections.

**Colossal Perfection**—White, flesh-color, fiery crimson, light blue, copper red, dark blue, and sulphur-yellow; each at 6d. per packet.

**Collection of 8 sorts**, in large packet, for 1/6.

**Wallflower-leaved**, large-flowered, mixed, 6d.; in separate colors, viz:—white, porcelain blue, and sulphur-yellow. 6d. per packet each.

**Brompton Biennial or Winter Stock**—Large-flowering, shining snow white. 6d.

“Sunrise” (new)—6d.

Mixed—6d.

**Dresden Perpetual** or Branching Ten-week—“Apple blossom.” A very pretty tint. 6d.

**Giant Cape Winter Stock**—“Apple blossom.” 6d.

**Intermediate Autumnal**. Finest mixed. 6d.

**Princess Alice**, or “Cut and Come Again”—Branching, ten-weeks, pure white, fine large spikes for cutting. 6d.

**White Giant Perpetual**, produces enormous spikes of large double pure white flowers. 6d.

## STOCKS (continued)—

**Large-flowering Dwarf Pyramidal Ten-week**—Fine, mixed. 6d.

**Victoria Bouquet**—Pure white. 6d.

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, and have so many good qualities, that they deserve a place in every garden; they should be given good rich soil to grown in, and will amply reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom; the flowers represent a great diversity of color. The Double Large-flowering and Colossal strains of Ten Weeks Stocks are great improvements over the Gilliflowers of the olden times, the flowers being much larger and more densely double, and there is also a much larger variety of colors and shades than there used to be.

My seed is saved from German grown pot plants, and will therefore give a greater percentage of doubles than cheaper seed grown outdoors where foreign pollination cannot be prevented. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

**SUTHERLANDIA**, (Bladder Senna), H.P.—3 ft.

**Frutescens** (Bladdersenna)—6d.

A charming little evergreen plant, native of Australia, producing myriads of lovely scarlet, Sturt-Pea-like blossoms. The foliage is light and airy; the seed-pods are semi-transparent. Easily grown. Sow Autumn to Spring.

**SWAINSONIA**, H.P.—3 ft.

An Australian family of plants.

**Galegifolia alba**—A most wonderful plant, producing spikes of white flowers, resembling Sweet Pea trusses, from 4 to 6 inches long, in the greatest abundance the entire year. It is a free climber, and makes a very decorative window plant; succeeds with the easiest of culture; as easily grown as a Geranium or Heliotrope.

The above is a Californian description. It is quite correct, and shows what is thought of our lovely white Swainsonia. For the last two or three seasons scores of American catalogues have been praising it up in almost extravagant terms. It is a pity it is not better known in its native land. 6d.

**Mixed varieties**, including seven or eight sorts. 3d.

Easily grown from seeds. Flower the first year if well grown, and is an evergreen.

**SWEET PEAS**, H.A.—6 ft.

I have altered the form of selling these this year to one more suited to the rank and file of flower growers.

**Eckford's mixed hybrids**. 3d.; 6d. per oz.

**Mauve, Heliotrope, and Blue shades**. 3d.

**Scarlet, Red, Pink, and Rose shades**. 3d.

**Pink and Rose shades**. 3d.

**Maroon, Bronze, and Orange shades**. 3d.

**Whites and Yellows**. 3d.

**Cupid Dwarf White**. 3d.

The above will include over 30 named sorts, 18 of them being the leading novelties of America, Germany, and England for 1896-7.

I believe that the above plan will approve itself to my customers as superior to that of offering each variety separately.



**SWEET PEAS** (continued)—

The following are the varieties I am using to make up the above mixtures:—Royal Robe, Waverley, Princess May, Mrs. Eckford, New Countess, Maid of Honor, Golden Gate, Gaiety, Emily Eckford, Dorothy Tennant, Crown Jewel, Creole, Celestial, Carmen Sylva, Captivation, Brilliant, Aurora, Adonis, Red Riding Hood, Blanche Burpee, Stanley, Katherine Tracy, Lady Penzance, Ramona, Juanita, Gray Friar, Orange Prince, Lemon Queen, Invincible Carmine, Emily Henderson, Bronze King, Butterfly, Boreatton, Blanch Ferry, Imperial Blue, Indigo King, Captain of the Blues, and Lady Beaconsfield.

**All the above mixed**—In one packet, 70 to 100 seeds, 6d.

No praise or description is called for; every one knows that Sweet Peas are a necessity in every flower garden, blooming freely all Summer and Autumn, of the easiest culture, unrivalled for cutting, entrancingly fragrant, graceful in form, innumerable variety in coloring. Sow a good row or two in Autumn, and they will flower early in Spring; and if kept constantly plucked and well watered, and not allowed to seed, they will keep in bloom for two or three or even more months. Sow other lots early and later on in Spring, and they will follow on blooming when the Autumn-sown Peas have grown straggly and exhausted, till end of Autumn, so that from September or October till April or May you need never be without their lovely blooms. A good plan in sowing is to make a small shallow trench 4 to 6 inches deep, and sow the peas 2 ins. deep in this keeping just moist till the plants are up. Then force them on all you can, and they will make trellises 4 to 8 feet high for you, and be a joy for the early Summer months to you and your friends, who, if they have none themselves, will cause you as much pleasure by their gratitude for the big bouquets you can give them as you yourself will get from the growing of them. Put a few seeds in here and there in Autumn in odd corners and places where they can climb, and you'll be charmed in Spring. There are about 250 to 300 seeds in an ounce.

**TACSONIA.**

**Mollissima**—This new perennial climber has achieved much popularity in New South Wales of late. The flowers are borne in wonderful profusion; its fruit is slightly larger than the familiar Passion Fruit and of superior flavor. 6d.

**Tacsonia Sutherlandia**—(See Novelties). 6d.

**TECOMA.**

**Mackenii**—A grand new climber, of rapid growth and graceful habit. The foliage is very handsome, and the long trailing branches are covered from November to April with large spikes of exquisite pink gloxinia-shaped flowers, the throat veined with darker shades of pink. Most showy, beautiful, and satisfactory flowers, and easily grown. 6d.

**Smithi**—One of the finest flowering shrubs, bearing masses of lovely bell-shaped orange flowers almost the whole year through, grows from 10 to 15 ft. high. 6d.

**THALICTRUM.**

**Adiantifolium** (the Maiden-hair Thalictrum, or Meadow Rue)—A beautiful plant rivaling the Maiden-hair Fern in the delicacy of the foliage, but hardy and easily grown in an ordinary border, and an invaluable plant for bouquets, as the leaves retain their form a long time when cut. The flowers are purple-crimson in color. Cut off these for the sake of the foliage. 3d.

**TORENIA, G.P.**

**Fournieri alba** (White Wings)—A very beautiful pure ivory-white flower. The habit of growth is erect and branching, and it is a profuse bloomer. It makes an elegant pot or hanging basket plant, and is easily grown. 6d.

These bloom continuously through the Summer in the open ground.

**TRACHYMENE, H.A.—2 ft.**

**Coerulea**—A new annual, with pretty, blue, charming heads of bloom. 3d.

**TROPAEOLUM, H.H.A.—5 or 6 ft.**

**Canariense**—One of the most lovely flowering climbers is the old favorite Canary Creeper, with its beautifully cut green foliage, and the delicately fringed, clear canary colored flowers. Sow after frost in Spring. 3d.

**VERBENA, H.P.—6 in.**

**Hybrid Mammoth**—New, large flowered; extra selected. 6d.

**New Golden-Leaved**—Flowers the same as the ordinary, colors ranging through various shades. The Golden Yellow foliage is very effective; Mixed colors. 3d.

**Fine mixed.**—3d.

The Verbena is so easily raised from seed that everyone should put in at least one or two sowings. Sow in Spring, the seedlings will be in full bloom by mid-summer, or within four months of sowing, and 6d. packet of the Hybrid Mammoths, should give you a collection of fine new sorts that would cost you many shillings at a nursery. Sow Autumn or Spring.

**Ruby Verbena**—The grower of these Verbenas says—“In all ordinary strains there has always been a strong tendency to produce the dull neutral tints or to ‘run to purple and blue.’ In the Ruby strain this tendency has been almost overcome by many years of constant selection and careful culture, and no other strain will produce such a percentage of the most brilliant and desirable colors. The trusses are of the largest size, and the individual flowers often more than an inch in diameter. The colors run through every shade of red, from light pink to rose, blood-red, crimson, scarlet, dark maroon. Saved from over 100 varieties. 1/.

**VERONICA, H.P.**

**Finest mixed.**—Various lovely shades of blue, pink, rose, &c. The flowers are borne on long, spire-like spikes. They are very easily grown, multiply quickly from the roots, and are exceedingly useful for cutting. 3d.

**Hybrida**—Fine greenhouse varieties, seedlings flower second year. 6d.

**VITIS.**

**Colignetiae**—1/. (See Novelties).

**Heterophylla**—6d. (See Novelties).

**VIOLA, H.P.**

**Finest mixed**—3d.

**Pure Yellow**—3d.

These Violas are really miniature pansies, very pretty and petite, many of them having a sweet scent; they appear to have a more perennial character than the pansy, for, during the hot weather when the latter burns off, (even with plenty of water), these survive and bloom merrily and cheerfully all the time.



**WALLFLOWER, H.P.—1½ ft.****Fine Mixed Large-flowered—3d.****Early-flowering Parisian**—A new sort, bearing yellow flowers, its main recommendation being that it blooms within 6 months of sowing. 3d.**Double Branching**—Extra fine, mixed. 3d.**Cloth of Gold**—Splendid large yellow flowers. 3d.**Eastern Queen**—6d. (See Recent Introductions).**Blood-Red**—A fine dark, rich shade. 3d.**Feltham Early**—Early, dark-brown; fine market sort. 3d.**WHITLAVIA, H.A.—1 ft.****Grandiflora gloxinoides**—Bears lovely rich blue flowers with white throats. 3d.**XERANTHEMUM.****Imperialis**—Double. Pretty Everlastings; fine if cut early for bouquets.**ZAUSCHERIA, H.P.—2 ft.****Californica**—A very fine hardy perennial, bearing bright scarlet, tubular pentstemon like flowers making it an unusually pretty object; splendid for cutting. Sow Autu Spring. 6d.**ZEa, H.H.A.****Japonica variegata—3d.****ZEa (continued)—****Gracillima variegata—3d.**

Both of these Zeas make grand ornamental plants within two months of sowing. The broad bands of gleaming white on the bright green leaves of the *variegata*, which is a tall form, being extremely effective for cutting for decorating. The *Gracillima* is a miniature form, most graceful and lovely; fine for pots or for the open border.

**ZINNIA.****Double Pompon (Darwinii)**—Finest mixed small, very double. 3d.**Elegans grandiflora plenissima**—Mammoth flowering class, making bushes 3 ft. high, with blooms 5 to 6 inches across, mixed colors. 3d.**Lilliput**—Double mixed (Tom Thumb). 3d.

Uncommonly pretty are these thickly-branching coquettish little plants, about a foot and a half high, fairly bristling with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers, hardly exceeding a large daisy in size. It can be used with great success in a pot, as well as for groups and borders.

**White**—(Novelty.) 6d.**Zebra**—Double finest mixed. 6d.

The flowers are perfect in shape, of all colors, such as orange, crimson, pink, yellow, violet, rose, scarlet, white, &c., three-fourths of which are striped, spotted, and blotched with different shades, hardly any two plants producing flowers alike. Mixed colors.

Among the easiest of all seeds to raise, but must not be sown outside till fear of frost is past.

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8. LIMMSU

13. NNAARICTO

18. ILOSGAUDL

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SIDE GRAFTING WITH FRUIT SPURS.  
(Specimen Illustration).



PLOUGHMAN AND HIS TEAM IN PALESTINE.  
(Specimen Illustration)

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HOW TO LAYER CARNATIONS.  
(Specimen Illustration).





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